"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, westerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.06¼; cash corn, 36⅝c; cash cotton, 7½c.

FOREIGN.—The Earl of Ashburnham, the English representative of Don Carlos, has made a statement confirming the report that the Carlists believe their opportunity is approaching and are preparing to act. The British Trades Union Congress yesterday adopted a resolution favoring a national federation of trades and industries. Peace has been concluded between the Government of Uruguay and the insurgents. The financial situation in the Transvaal is reported to be critical. Five white men and twenty-five Kafirs were killed by an explosion of dynamite in a mine in the Transvaal. Emperor William personally commanded the attacking party in the German army manoeuvres yesterday. A dynamite bomb outrage was committed yesterday in St. Martin, Spain.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The mercury in the Weather Bureau yesterday broke all records for the Summer, 91° being recorded. Many cases of prostration by the heat were reported.

The London Times this morning, in an article from a correspondent in whom it expresses confidence, announces that the Bank of England has decided to hold one-fifth of its reserve in silver.

Two trains running at high speed collided on a track used jointly by the Denver and Rio Grande and Colorado Midland Railway Companies, near Newcastle, Col., yesterday morning. Thirty persons are known to have been killed and 185 are injured.

Elevator No. 6 in the American Tract Society Building fell nineteen stories last night, killing Richard Neilson, the engineer, and Isaac Bachrach, an elevator boy. It was the fourth accident of its kind in the same structure. Two passengers narrowly escaped.

Page 2.

The steamships Fuerst Bismarck, St. Paul, and Campania arrived last night and brought so many passengers that the customs inspectors were unable to finish the inspection of baggage up to a late hour. Many complaints of the delay were made by passengers.

Great excitement was caused in Madrid yesterday by news of the capture by the Cuban insurgents of the strongly fortified town of Victoria de las Tunas, Province of Santiago de Cuba. The Minister of War cabled to Capt. Gen. Weyler, demanding an explanation. A special meeting of the Cabinet was summoned to consider the situation. An effort will be made to recapture the place, and reinforcements will be sent to Cuba, if necessary. The Minister of the Colonies is hastening the preparations to put in operation the promised Cuban reforms.

The steamer Cleveland, which arrived yesterday at Otter Point, B. C., from St. Michael, Alaska, brought news that Winter was fast closing in on the gold seekers in the Yukon Valley and that there was reason to fear that many of them would die of starvation before Spring. The stock of provisions at Dawson City was reported as inadequate, and it was said there could be no great addition to it on account of the rapid approach of freezing weather. Provisions were enormously dear when the Cleveland was at St. Michael. There was plenty of gold in sight, but very little food.

Page 3.

Justice Gaynor has announced in a letter that he is not a candidate for Mayor of Greater New York.

The gold Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts has issued an appeal to the people of the State to unite with it in administering a rebuke to the Republican protectionists and the Democratic silverites.

Tammany Hall has made a tentative choice of a candidate for Mayor, whose name is carefully kept secret. The General Committee last night transacted its regular business in a most formal manner. Mr. Croker was not present.

A conference of representatives of the Democratic free-silver organizations was held last night, and it was resolved to hold conventions separate from those of the regular Democracy, and to nominate candidates who will support the Chicago platform.

The Platt men in Kings County have raised the cry of "Treachery!" against Jacob Worth and are boasting that they already have him beaten in the struggle for local partisan control. Naval Officer Sharkey is said to have refused to obey a summons to call upon Mr. Platt.

Chairman James B. Reynolds of the Citizens' Union Executive Committee said yesterday that, to prevent loss of votes through errors in "scratching," a full independent ticket would probably be nominated, chosen, perhaps, wholly or in part from among the best men on the regular party tickets. No overtures for a conference with the Republicans had been made. He emphatically denied a rumor that Mr. Low would withdraw his name.

Page 4.

The heat did not interfere with the golf games yesterday, and many players were out in the different matches on the Westbrook Club links.

The New Yorks and the Pittsburgs played a draw game at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The Brooklyns won from the Cincinnatis at Eastern Park.

The Grand Circuit meetings closed with the racing at Fleetwood Park yesterday. Alcidalia was beaten in the 2:12 trot by Derby Princess. Marion Mills was not able to lower her record.

The English cricket team arrived on the steamship St. Paul last night. With the exception of Hemmingway, who is suffering slightly with rheumatism, they are all in excellent health.

Page 5.

In turning on the current for an electric fan Thursday, G. P. Jacobs of Williamsburg completed a circuit and was shocked into insensibility.

The Superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital denies the story printed in The London Chronicle that a patient there was dosed to death with thyroid extract.

Senator Bacon of Georgia, who is opposed to the annexation of Hawaii, has declined an invitation to visit the islands at the expense of the Hawaiian Government.

Wheat speculation yesterday recalled that of Aug. 23, when the highest record quotations of the season were made. The sentiment was bullish, with a fair export business.

The enormous freight traffic in grain and merchandise has exhausted the supplies of cars of the Western and Northwestern railroads, and they are trying to borrow from Southern lines.

The confidence that a consolidation of the elevated railway and traction companies is assured caused general belief to be given yesterday to a rumor that Russell Sage had sold his Manhattan stock to the Metropolitan Street Railway. The shorts tried to cover, and the stock rose as much as $5, subsequently losing some of the gain.

There is nothing alarming in the reports concerning the yellow fever epidemic on the Gulf coast. Few new cases are reported from the infected towns, and none from New Orleans. There is much distress in the places which have been cut off from outside communication on account of scarcity of supplies. Ocean Springs has issued an appeal for help.

Page 7.

The Hopkins-Thayer-Hight Company, which held the lease of the Great Northern Theatre, at Chicago, made an assignment yesterday after a series of disasters.

The special committee appointed by the State Board of Health is continuing its investigation into the reported offensive odors that emanate from Barren Island.

The steam whaler Nevach was lost recently in the Arctic Ocean, near Point Barrow. Forty-two of her crew perished. Her Captain and seven others were taken into St. Michael, Alaska, by the revenue cutter Bear.

It is calculated at Washington that if the present rate of deficiency in revenues continues the Government will be forced to pay out gold instead of paper in its ordinary transactions. The Treasury has now more gold than it needs.

Experts gave damaging evidence against Luetgert, on trial at Chicago for the murder of his wife. Fragments of bone found in the vat in which the State is trying to prove that the woman's body was dissolved were identified as parts of a human frame.

The murder of James C. Pitts, the aged resident of Summit, N. J., who was killed in the kitchen of his home Thursday night, is being investigated by the authorities, who have offered a reward of $250 for the arrest of the murderers. Certain persons met two men at different times Thursday evening in the vicinity of the place where the crime was committed, and their descriptions agree in every particular. It is thought that Mr. Pitts's housekeeper, who was assailed at the same time, will recover.

Page 10.

Justice Dykman, sitting at White Plains, yesterday ordered reductions in two assessment cases. Each decision carries with it a cost of $87.76 against the Assessors.

Page 12.

Rumors about a consolidation of the Brooklyn Elevated and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Companies have been revived.

Miss Rosalie Loew served as a juror in Judge Goldfogle's court yesterday. She is the first woman to serve as a juror in this State.

Notable additions are being made to the active membership of the Merchants' Association. The influx of buyers continues.

At the meeting of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement yesterday, Controller Fitch's resolution for widening Rector Street was rejected.

A somnambulist in Brooklyn entered the house of a neighbor early yesterday morning, and, being mistaken for a burglar, narrowly escaped being shot.

Two Cherry Creek youngsters, ages eight and ten years, who ran away from home two months ago, fired on a posse of men who were bent on their capture, and then escaped.

At Willets Point yesterday a derrick fell into an excavation for a disappearing gun where fifteen men were working, killing two of the laborers and injuring several others.

John Thompson, the prisoner at Mount Vernon, is supposed by the officials to belong to the crew of the black sloop. The men have been committing robberies on Long Island Sound.

Frederick W. Whitehead, a clerk employed by a tea firm in this city, has inherited a fortune from a maiden aunt in Manchester, England. He proved his identity by means of a Bible given him by his mother.

Esponito Vangenzo took two lost Italian boys to a police station yesterday morning, and was suspected by the police of being their father and trying to abandon them. He was able to prove his innocence only after considerable trouble.

A. A. Crosby, A. C. Cowles, and J. H. Bouton gave important testimony in the Gould-Angell case, in Kingston. Their statements showed that Jay Gould was in Roxbury in 1853, when his alleged marriage with Mrs. Angell is said to have taken place.

Alexander Pakorne, on the Hamburg-American Pier in Hoboken, yesterday said that he had been sent there by the German Consul to be shot. Mistaking a squad of sweepers for a file of soldiers with guns, he blindfolded himself, and when ready told them to shoot.

Between 2,000 and 2,500 men employed in constructing the new Madison Avenue trolley line struck work yesterday because their wages were overdue. John D. Crimmins, the contractor, promised that hereafter they should be paid weekly instead of fortnightly, or at yet longer intervals, as heretofore.

Capt. Jardine of the steamship Strabo gave details yesterday of the murder of Capt. Whitman and Mate Saunders of the schooner Olive Decker, off the coast of Brazil. He said William Harburg, the donkeyman, had trouble with the Captain on a previous voyage and influenced the crew against him.

William H. Osterhout of Ridgway, Penn., charges that J. R. Willard & Co. hypothecated and converted to their own use 3,233 shares of Leather preferred stock which he had deposited with them as margin, and that they owe him $541,364. The total liabilities of the brokerage firm are said to be between $600,000 and $700,000.

President Moss of the Police Board said yesterday he had made a thorough investigation of the poolrooms in this city, and had succeeded in closing them up. He said he had obtained evidence of police complicity in the operation of the rooms, but he declined to name the officers accused or to say if charges would be made against them.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
News of the Railroads.—Page 5.
The United Service.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Baseball.—Page 4.

A WEED-PULLING PARTY.

Progressive Plainfield Women Hire Children with Ice Cream.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 10.—The Woman's Town Improvement Association will inaugurate its Fall work to-morrow afternoon with an event termed a "weed-pulling party," which will engage the industry of as many school children as can be got together in the effort to rid the city parks of weeds before they go to seed. As an incentive for the children to work, several gallons of ice cream will be served to them after they have completed their work.

The association expects to expend $1,500, raised during the Summer, in improving the city parks next season.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The temperatures have continued high east of the Mississippi, except in the upper lake region, where there has been a decided fall. The following stations report 96°: Washington City, Philadelphia, Nashville, Parkersburg, Pittsburg, and St. Louis, and 94° as follows: Portland, Me., which is equal to the highest ever reported in the first decade of September; Boston, Albany, Charlotte, Raleigh, Vicksburg, Little Rock, Palestine, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Davenport, Springfield, Ill., and Cairo. Nantucket reports 82°, which is 5° higher than any previous record for the first decade of September.

The pressure is high off the South Atlantic and North Pacific coasts, and to the north of Lake Superior. It is low over Newfoundland, and to the north of Montana. The temperature has risen in the northern plateau region and Northeastern New England, has fallen as above stated, and remained stationary elsewhere. Showers have occurred in a strip from New Mexico to Lake Superior, on the Gulf coast, and in Florida. The prospects are favorable for a slight fall of temperature in the lower lake regions and New England.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	68	73	73
6 A. M.	67	71	73
9 A. M.	71	78	76
12 M.	79	87	82
4 P. M.	80	89	85
6 P. M.	82	88	84
9 P. M.	76	84	82
12 P. M.	72	79	80

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79⅝
Weather Bureau	81
Corresponding date 1896	75
Corresponding date for last 20 years	68

The maximum temperature yesterday was 91 degrees at 3:00 P. M.; the minimum was 71 degrees at 7:00 A. M. The humidity was 68 per cent. at 8:00 A. M. and 48 per cent. at 8:00 P. M.

A CONCESSION TO SILVER

Report that the Bank of England Will Hold a Fifth of Its Reserve in the White Metal.

THE LONDON TIMES SAYS SO

The Announcement Made in an Article from a Correspondent in Whom It Expressed Confidence—Opposition to the Change.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Times this morning, in an article from a special correspondent, in whose accuracy, it says, it has reason to place confidence, makes the announcement that the Bank of England Directors have consented to hold one-fifth of the bank's reserve in silver.

The article, which is headed "A Remonstrance," says:

"Has the bank been well advised in falling in with the suggestion pushed forward by certain Americans that it should hold a fifth of its reserve in silver? Perhaps the assent was given in very guarded terms; perhaps it was done to oblige persons in high quarters; perhaps it was considered an act of international courtesy. There may have been this or that reason to excuse and to extenuate, but the broad, plain truth is that in existing circumstances the bank ought to have set its face emphatically against any such notion, and it has not done so.

"It is useless to contend that the plan is stamped with the permission of the Bank Charter act and the authority of Sir Robert Peel. It is equally useless to remember that at the Paris Monetary Conference in 1881, the bank, on the suggestion of Italy and the United States, gave some sort of promise that, should international bimetallism be established, it might allow the reappearance of silver bullion as an asset in the issue department of the bank.

"The reasons which actuated Sir Robert Peel are of no application in present circumstances. It is important to remember that the concession of 1881 was immediately seized upon as an important British declaration in favor of bimetallism and has been a handle of annoyance against us ever since. We do not live in 1844, and we ought to learn wisdom from the experience of 1881.

"Nowadays it would be as useless for the Bank of England to keep £7,000,000 or £8,000,000 in the shape of silver reserve as it would be for Parliament to pass a law for the creation of rotten boroughs. The Bank of England ought to have said this, and it has not said this.

"Sir Robert Peel explained in 1844 that it was well to hold silver so as to be in a position to enjoy the opportunity afforded us by bimetallic France to pay our debts in cheaper metal. But what has this to do with the present American suggestion? The very point of it is that our reserve is to consist permanently in part of silver, so that we may assist in raising the price of silver. That we should dispose of it at a profit to France or America is the very thing that under the proposed scheme of international bimetallism we could not do. The circumstances are quite different. Where Peel may have been wise we should be exceedingly foolish. For, as the only dubious point in our financial system is the very occasional weakness of our gold reserve at the bank, why should we deliberately choose to water that reserve by practically reducing it one-fifth?

"Sir Robert Peel's other reason was that a stock of silver might occasionally be convenient for shipment to the far East. But since the telegraph was invented that reason no longer exists. We can order silver from anywhere in a few seconds, and as London is the central silver mart of the whole world, we need no stock at the Bank.

"The Times, commenting editorially on what it calls "dramatic surprises," says the astonishment of the public will be immeasurably greater than at the action of the India Council. The editorial continues:

"This revolution in policy, for it is nothing less that the correspondent describes, applies to the stock of coin and bullion held in the issue department as security for the Bank's notes. Peel's act forbids the Bank to hold more than one-fourth in silver. The business community will hope that the Directors may be able to show our informant that he is mistaken. The silver would be quite useless; for nobody, after witnessing the recent headlong fall in price, would dream of regarding it as anything but a negligible quantity in such a connection.

"The bank's credit is certainly strong enough to bear the additional strain without even wincing, but why should it be subjected thereto? If the Government is responsible for the measure it might have found some less objectionable sop to throw to the American Commissioners or the bimetallists among the Ministerial supporters, or whomsoever it may be that has to be conciliated. It would have been preferable to adopt the oft-repeated suggestion to cease coining half sovereigns in order to insure a greater circulation of silver.

"This would have been inconvenient, but not positively harmful. The measure now said to be contemplated can only create a temporary vacuum in the silver market, which will inevitably be rapidly filled by the practically inexhaustible supplies available. It is needless to deal with the mechanical difficulties, such as the question of the value of the silver now standing in the bank's books, or the course to be pursued when large withdrawals of gold raise the proportion of silver above one-fifth. These are mere details which shrink before the importance of the principle involved. We hope the Directors will speedily explain."

Chile's Concession to Bolivia.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 10.—Telegrams from La Paz, capital of Bolivia, indicate that Pisagua, or Mexillones, will be the port that Chile will deliver to Bolivia under the agreement between the two Governments.

RICHARD HOLT HUTTON DEAD.

The Literary Critic and Editor of The Spectator.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Richard Holt Hutton, the famous literary critic and editor of The Spectator since 1861, is dead. He was in his seventy-first year.

All the papers print long obituary notices of his career, his position, and influence in latter-day English literature, and the scholarship, catholicity, and high moral quality which distinguished his criticisms. Mr. Hutton's principal publications, apart from his regular and voluminous contributions to The Spectator for more than thirty-five years, were "Modern Guides of Thought," "Essays, Theological and Literary," and "Criticisms on Contemporary Thought."

TAKEN UP FOR TRAMPS.

Pennsylvania Minister and His Friend Spend Several Days in Jail.

READING, Penn., Sept. 10.—Two constables early this week raided a "roost" near Mill Creek, Lancaster County, Penn., and arrested a number of persons who were suspected of being tramps. In the lot were two reputable gentlemen, the Rev. J. H. Gilbert of Schuylkill Haven, Penn., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his friend, Charles E. Nye.

They had been to Lancaster, and were on a pleasant jaunt through the country when the constables took them in as tramps. They were taken to Lancaster, and, in spite of all they said, were committed as vagrants to the county jail. Nobody believed the story of Mr. Gilbert until the moral instructor of the prison, Chaplain A. C. Leonard, heard of the case and championed his cause.

Mr. Leonard wrote to the Presiding Elder of the Reading district and received a reply vouching for Mr. Gilbert's respectability. Chaplain Leonard then took Mr. Gilbert and his friend before Judge Brubacker on a writ of habeas corpus, and they were discharged after several days' imprisonment. They returned home this morning.

Seth Low's portrait, large enough and handsome enough to be framed, in the Illustrated supplement to The Sunday Tribune to-morrow, September 12th.—Adv.

FELL NINETEEN STORIES

Awful Descent of an Elevator in the Building of the American Tract Society.

TWO LIVES CRUSHED OUT

The Fourth Elevator Accident in the Same Building Kills the Engineer and One of the Elevator Boys.

Richard Neilson, engineer, and Isaac Bachrach, elevator boy, were instantly killed at 8:50 o'clock last night in a fall of nineteen stories in Elevator Car No. 6 of the American Tract Society Building, at Nassau and Spruce Streets. In some manner, as yet not comprehensively explained, the car was released from all of the cables, wires, and safety attachments at the nineteenth floor and was plunged into a tangled mass of iron and woodwork with its human freight in the basement.

The engineer and the boy were the only occupants of the car. They were killed outright, and their bodies were frightfully mangled. Neilson was twenty-seven years of age, was married, and lived at 477 East Seventy-seventh Street. The boy lived with his parents on Tenth Street, Brooklyn, and was eighteen years of age.

On the Up Trip.

When the car started on its trip from the ground floor there were two passengers, besides the two men who were killed. They were boys, carrying messages. One of them, William Young, got off at the ninth floor, and the other, Joseph O'Brien, employed in THE NEW YORK TIMES Building, got off at the eighth floor. As O'Brien left the car, Neilson told him to hurry, and he would wait for him, as none of the other cars was running at the time.

Scrub Woman and the Boy.

On the seventeenth floor of the building a woman was on her knees scrubbing the marble floor of the hallway in front of the iron grating of No. 6 elevator. She saw the car as it passed up, and received an idle word from the elevator boy. The smile was still fresh upon her lips when a gust of wind struck her, and a great black form shot down the shaft with frightful velocity.

Following the long screech of the iron chains and cables that told of the descent of the car there came a crash that shook the building and that was heard in almost every nook and corner for a block. Janitor Henry Laundau, followed by the various employes, rushed to the basement, while people from the streets and neighboring buildings poured into the place. After gazing hopelessly for five minutes at the great tangled mass at the bottom of the shaft, which contained two human bodies, the janitor sent in an alarm of fire. It was responded to by Trucks 1 and 10 and Engines 7 and 12, with Battalion Chief Charles W. Kruger in command.

Arrival of Firemen.

By the time that the firemen had arrived the basement was flooded from water escaping from one of the pipes used in the hydraulic working of the elevators. This flowed through the ruins of the elevator car and reappeared tinged with a color. It was ankle deep on the basement floor, and before it could be shut off was knee deep in the sub-basement. The firemen, with axes and picks, cut carefully into the débris, pausing every now and then to call, in the hope that by some miracle an answer would be received.

Although almost every one in the building at the time of the accident was questioned last night, it was impossible to get any intelligent details of the failure of the safety gear to work. This is a mystery which will be investigated to-day. Even the statement and the general conviction that the cables attached parted, cannot as yet be entirely relied on, and is only a conclusion accepted from the appearance of the wreck and from the fact that the counter weight was on the basement floor. There were many such conclusions drawn last night, but the real fault and the party or parties to be blamed can be brought out only by the investigation which will follow.

Former Elevator Accidents.

This is the fourth elevator accident in the American Tract Society Building. The most recent accident before last night's took place on Nov. 16, 1896, shortly after the noon hour. The same elevator, No. 6, with thirteen occupants, fell from the tenth floor to the cellar, a distance of 150 feet.

Henry A. Ludlam, thirty-five years old, a clerk in the Public Works Department, had both his knee caps fractured, and has never fully recovered the use of his legs. Miss Ruggles, a typewriter employed in the building, suffered severely from the shock, and E. B. Leland, a printer, received painful injuries. The other occupants of the car were practically uninjured.

Previous to this accident a car fell from the eighth to the fifth floor before it was checked, and on another occasion a car fell to the bottom from one of the lower floors, but caused no serious injuries. All the cars were equipped with safety check ropes after the third accident, and it was said at the time that, by pulling the rope, the car could be stopped at any point. This was proved on several occasions by inquisitive passengers pulling the rope and stopping the car.

THIRTY PERSONS KILLED

Frightful Collision of Two Trains at High Speed on a Colorado Mountain Curve.

FIRE FOLLOWED THE CRASH

Passengers Pinned Under the Wreck and Burned to Death—Conductor Arrested and an Engineer Believed to be in Fault Disappears.

NEWCASTLE, Col., Sept. 10.—The worst wreck in the history of the State of Colorado occurred at 12:25 this morning on the track of the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland Railways, one and a half miles west of here. After twelve hours' incessant work by the wrecking crews in clearing away the débris and recovering the bodies of those who perished, it is yet impossible to more than estimate the loss of life, and not all those known to be dead have been identified. The names of many of the unfortunates will never be known, and it is possible that the number killed will always be in doubt. From the best information obtainable now fully thirty persons are believed to have perished, while 185 have been taken out of the wreck suffering from serious injuries.

The dead as recognized are:

The Dead.

ERRICK, JAMES, of Chicago.
GORDON, WILLIAM, engineer of passenger train.
HARTMAN, Mrs. ALEXANDER, and two sons of Herscher, Ill.
HINES, WILLIAM, fireman.
HOLLAND, ROBERT S., fireman, Denver and Rio Grande Railway, Salida.
KEENAN, F. J., mail agent, of Denver.
LEEPER, CHARLES, of Clarion, Penn.

The Injured.

BRICKLEY, R. H., Chicago; back injured.
CORNELL, Miss PEARL, of Alciet, Oregon; hip dislocated.
FOLEY, JAMES C., express messenger; bruised.
HARTMAN, the Rev. ALEXANDER, of Herscher, Ill.; both legs broken and badly burned.
ISRAEL, Mrs. MARY, of St. Paul, Minn.; slightly injured internally.
KNAP, brakeman; leg crushed.
LOGMAN, J., of Whittier, Cal.; slightly wounded.
MANNIX, FRANK P., Victory, Col.; bruised and slightly burned.
MISSEMER, WILLIAM S., express messenger; bruised.
McANENY, D. H., of Victor, Col.; face burned.
NASH, THOMAS, of Mohab, Utah; left arm broken, badly burned on face.
SHOT, R. W., Leeper, Penn.; badly bruised.
SNYDER, J. F., of Independence, Kan.; slightly burned.
STANDER, JOHN H., of Blackfoot, Idaho; leg broken, face cut, and burned and bruised.
TITSON, O. V., of Cooker, Mo.; cut badly about the head.
YEAGER, J. C., of Toledo, Ohio; injured internally.
YOUNG, J. G., of St. Louis; cut in forehead; not serious.

The case of Engineer Ostrander of the freight engine is still in doubt.

Charred fragments of limbs and bodies of a number of persons taken from the wreck cannot be positively identified, and it seems certain that the number killed will continue to remain in doubt.

The wreck was caused by a head-end collision between a Denver and Rio Grande passenger train running at the rate of forty miles an hour and a special Colorado Midland stock train running at a speed of probably forty miles. So terrific was the collision that both engines, the baggage and express cars, smoker and day coaches, and two stock cars were totally demolished, and the track was torn up for several rods in both directions.

Pinned and Burned to Death.

The wreck caught fire from the explosion of a gas tank on the passenger train, and burned so rapidly that many passengers pinned beneath the débris were burned to death.

As soon as the news of the wreck reached Glenwood a relief train was sent from that place, and this afternoon the more seriously wounded were sent to the Denver and Rio Grande Company's hospital at Salida. General Superintendent Sample of the Denver and Rio Grande was in the vicinity of the disaster, and soon reached the scene, taking charge of the work of removing the bodies. Ten bodies were found in the ruins of one car and four in another. The charred remains of two women, apparently clasped in each other's arms, were found. Their heads and lower limbs were burned off. In the dress bosom of each was found a lady's gold watch, upon one of which was inscribed "from mother to Mamie."

Telegrams from all parts of the country inquiring for friends and relatives are pouring in.

A Survivor's Description.

Frank H. Mannix, a newspaper man of Victor, Col., who was in the smoker and escaped with some painful bruises and burns, said to-day: "The crash came unexpectedly. Suddenly all was darkness and confusion. The air was filled with cinders, splinters, and heated gases. Then flames darted up on either side. The flames were in a sense a godsend, for, with their aid, the windows were found, even though passengers had to jump through fire."

Of twenty-nine passengers in the day coach, only six are known to be alive.

The accident occurred at the worst possible point. In two minutes more they would have avoided the wreck, as each engineer could have seen the approach of the other train. The trains collided on a curve around a mountain, and there was no opportunity even to slacken speed.

The road on which the wreck occurred is a joint track operated by the Denver and Rio Grande and Colorado Midland Companies. It is a single standard gauge track, seventy-seven miles long, running from Newcastle to Grand Junction, connecting the two roads with the Rio Grande Western. The road west of the Grand River and nearly all the way has high bluffs on one side of the track and the stream on the other from 15 to 20 feet below the track.

Cause of the Disaster.

The Rio Grande passenger train was due at Newcastle at 11:05 P. M., and should have reached the point one and a half miles beyond Newcastle where the accident occurred by 11:10. The train must, therefore, have been at least an hour late, as the accident occurred at 12:15 A. M.

The most generally accepted theory of the cause of the wreck seems to be that Conductor Burbank of the Midland special, anticipating the time of the passenger train, undertook to "steal" a station and beat the passenger into Newcastle. Burbank escaped uninjured, and upon orders from Coroner Clark has been placed under arrest by the Sheriff. Midland Engineer Ostrander is missing, and a thorough search failed to reveal any vestige of his remains. It is thought that when he saw the threatened danger he jumped his engine, and realizing his negligence, took to the hills.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Strouse, who live a quarter of a mile from the scene of the accident, report that when the trains met the shock was so great as to jar them out of bed. Some say the noise was heard and the shock felt in Newcastle.

At least two cars of stock were wrecked, and the road is strewn with dead animals.

Some excitement was occasioned by two Italians attempting to break open trunks taken from the baggage car. Marshal Pearson shot at one, and thinks he hit him. The other, Nick Fisk, was arrested and taken to jail.

Cut Their Way Out.

The express car and contents of the wrecked passenger train were entirely consumed by fire. The two express messengers, James C. Foley and William S. Messegar, both of Denver, had piled up the through baggage in one end of the car, and were busy with the egg cases in the other end when the shock came. They were pitched headlong about the car, and when it toppled over they were stunned and bruised by the loose baggage. It was several minutes before they were able to aid themselves. Then the car filled with smoke. They began with an axe to liberate themselves. Finally, as the car burst into flames, they saw daylight through the hole they were cutting, and by the aid of some men outside they were able to pull themselves through.

One Prominent Victim.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 10.—Alderman Ross of this city, who formerly lived at Leeper, Penn., says that Charles Leeper, who was killed in the railroad collision near Newcastle, was one of the most prominent lumber and oil operators of Pennsylvania. His home was at Clarion, Penn. R. W. Shotts of Leeper, Penn., who was injured, was Mr. Leeper's partner.

TROLLEY CARS IN COLLISION.

Seven Persons Injured in San Francisco—Burned-Out Fuse the Cause.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—Seven persons were slightly injured in a collision of electric cars on Mission Street last night. A car of the Bryant Street line, returning from Ingleside, had reached the top of College Hill, when the fuse suddenly burned out, leaving nothing with which to control the car except the brakes, and they were of little use. The lights went out and the passengers were panicstricken. The car continued its flight until at Mission and Seventeenth Streets it ran into a car ahead of it.

The passengers in the car that was run into escaped with a rough shaking up and a bad scare. Both cars were damaged. The conductor of the runaway jumped before the collision occurred and escaped with a few bruises. The motorman remained at his post and was not hurt.

Trains in Collision Near Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—An early passenger train on the Fitchburg Railroad was partially wrecked near Union Square, Somerville, this morning. The accident resulted from a collision between a switching engine and the engine of the passenger train, and both engines and several cars were damaged to an amount of $18,000. Some delay to traffic resulted.

HOTTEST DAY OF THE YEAR.

The Official Temperature Yesterday Was 91 Degrees—Many Cases of Prostration Were Reported.

The mercury in the Weather Bureau thermometer yesterday broke all records for the Summer. It was warm at sunrise, warm at breakfast, hot at noon, hotter an hour later, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the whole of Greater New York was sweltering.

The Weather Bureau reported that it was just as warm in every other Eastern city, but that to-night the mercury wolud probably begin to drop away from the nineties.

The official figures showed a temperature of 71° at 7 A. M., 74° at 8 A. M., 77° at 9 o'clock, and 88° at noon. Between noon and 1 P. M. the mercury rose to 89°, and at 2 P. M. it crossed the 90° mark, reaching 91° at 3 P. M. The hottest day of the Summer until yesterday was July 10, when the official thermometer registered 89°.

In the streets many thermometers registered as high as 101°.

After 3 o'clock it was not so warm, but the early part of the night was by no means comfortable, and those who tried to sleep before midnight failed in nine cases out of ten. At 8 A. M. there was 68 per cent. of humidity in the air, and at 8 P. M., 48 per cent.

On Sept. 10, 1894, the mercury gave a performance similar to that of yesterday and scored 94 degrees. A few scattered showers have been reported in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and there was a good, heavy rain in Southern Florida yesterday.

The extreme heat resulted in many prostrations. Men and women in many vocations were attacked. Some were overcome indoors, but the majority were prostrated in the streets. John O'Neill, twenty-two years old, a longshoreman of 214 Morris Street, Jersey City, was sunstruck on the Fall River Line pier, at the foot of Murray Street, and removed to the Hudson Street Hospital.

This hospital is said to be the best equipped institution in the United States for the treatment of such cases. Formerly the victims of heat were first subjected to a bath in ice, ground fine. This proved too great a shock for many patients, and a substitute treatment was evolved.

A large tank of ice water was erected on the roof of the building and connected with the ground floor by pipes. Now the physicians, instead of giving the former ice bath, spray the patient. First the water is ice cold, and then gradually brought down to the normal temperature of the body. O'Neill's was the first extreme case to be treated in this manner, and when he was brought out of danger the hospital staff was jubilant. When he was brought in they had very little hope of saving his life.

A RECORD-BREAKING DAY.

The Highest September Temperature Reported from Many Places.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the thermometer in the office of the local Weather Bureau registered 96°, breaking the record for the season by 2°. The day was hotter than on the same date in any year in the history of the Weather Bureau. A number of prostrations were reported, but no fatalities. According to returns received, Philadelphia was the hottest point in the United States, excepting Galveston and Corpus Christi.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—To-day has been one of the hottest of the Summer season, the thermometer having gone to 94° in the Signal Service Station. Reports from other New England cities indicate that the thermometer is unusually high, averaging 90° to 98°. One prostration from the heat was reported in this city.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The extreme heat of the last two days has caused several cases of prostration. At the firemen's parade, at Port Jervis, yesterday, three men were overcome by the heat. At Liberty to-day the thermometer registered 95°.

SARATOGA, Sept. 10.—It was 92° in the shade, the warmest September day on record for Saratoga.

Too Hot to Study in Hoboken.

Because of the heat the schools in Hoboken, which all opened on Tuesday, were closed at noon yesterday. Many of the classes were overcrowded, and the heat made the rooms unbearable, and the Board of Education decided to close the schools until after the hot wave has passed away.

Mayor Hoos Prostrated.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City was yesterday prostrated by heat and overwork consequent upon a personal inspection of the repairs of streets. He is attended by Dr. John D. McGill, who says that the Mayor's illness is not serious and that a few days' rest will set him right again.

Prostrations in Jersey City.

The effects of the heat were severely felt in Jersey City yesterday. Among those prostrated were Francesca Hookmer, seventy-five years old, of 156 Bergen Avenue, and August Sarsori of 45 Tillary Street, Brooklyn. They were taken to the City Hospital. There were several minor cases in which the patients recovered and went to their homes.

Mrs. Frederica Hookmer, seventy-five years old, of 156 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, was sunstruck at Bergen Avenue and the old Bergen Road at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Her condition was critical last night.

Amateur Photographers may have their films developed, printed, by Rockwood, 1,440 Broadway.—Adv.

STRIKERS SHOT DOWN

Over a Dozen Men Instantly Killed by Pennsylvania Officers Near Hazleton.

SEVERAL MORE WILL DIE

Many of the Men Received Fatal Wounds While Running Away After the First Volley.

THE SHERIFF ADMITS THAT HE GAVE THE ORDER.

Further Trouble Feared Unless the Authorities Act Quickly to Repress Violence—Indignation Meetings Held by Miners and Citizens.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 10.—This region is in a turmoil to-night over the shooting of a number of striking coal miners at Lattimer this afternoon by a posse of deputies and coal and iron policemen, and there is no telling what the outcome will be. Over a dozen strikers were killed outright, and fully forty were wounded, of whom many will die. They are Hungarians, many of them having large families.

The strikers organized at Harwood and started out on an expedition with the purpose of closing down all the strippings which were at work to-day. At Crystal Ridge and Cranberry others joined the marchers, which swelled the ranks considerably.

Beginning of the Trouble.

The first real trouble was met when Hazleman's was reached. Here is where Cuyle Brothers' strippings are located, and the strikers charged upon the men, driving them from the workings. The Deputies were on hand and a fierce hand-to-hand contest took place, with honors about evenly divided. The strikers used stones, while the Deputies used their rifles as clubs in driving the men back. One of the strikers was seriously injured in the mêlée, sustaining a broken arm and cuts and bruises about the head and face. A physician was called to attend to his injuries. He and another injured striker were arrested and taken to the station house.

The strikers then marched on, intending to reach Lattimer and Milnesville before nightfall. The deputies were hurried with all possible haste in that direction on the traction cars, and reached Lattimer considerably in advance of the strikers. At about 3:30 o'clock word was brought to the waiting deputies that the advance guard of the strikers were coming over the turnpike. Three companies of deputies were then drawn up across the roadway, barring the further progress of the strikers.

Two Volleys Fired.

Sheriff Martin was in command of the deputies, with Thomas Hall, S. B. Price, son of ex-Judge Samuel B. Price, of Carbon County, and E. A. Hess, as his assistants. They stood in front of the line when the strikers appeared. The Sheriff read the riot act and commanded them to disperse and return to their homes. Accounts of the strik

in both legs; John Forti, bullet through the head, will die; John Cleshok, shot in the hip; Kazimer Dulis, West Hazleton, shot in the breast; John Treble, a deputy, shot in the arm; Jacob Kulshot, shot through the leg and body, will die; Steve Torsmuki, Crystal Ridge, shot through the leg and body; Andrew Urban, shot through the left shoulder; John Postki, Harwood, arm and leg shot; John Kotla, wounded in the arm and left side; Joseph Bobick, Crystal Ridge, shot through the back; John Hournish, both arms shattered; Andrew Meir, shot in both legs; Andrew Urban, shot in both arms; John Koklischoc, shot in the breast; John Nicholas, shot in the shoulder and through the nose.

Many of the wounded were carried by comrades into the mountains, and some of them will never be known.

SHERIFF MARTIN'S STORY.

Admits and Denies that He Gave the Order to Fire—Account of the Conflict.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 10.—Sheriff Martin arrived home on the 7 o'clock train from Hazleton. He was cool and collected. He was met at the station by his legal adviser. The two got into a cab and drove to the Court House, where they were closeted together for some time. The Sheriff was at first reluctant to say whether he had given the command to fire, but afterward admitted that he had. The Sheriff's detailed statement is as follows:

"I heard early this morning that the strikers were going to march to the breaker at Lattimer and compel the men there to quit work. I resolved to intercept them, and, if possible, prevent them from reaching the breaker. One of my deputies told me that the strikers would probably be heavily armed. I got my deputies, seventy in number, to meet at a certain place. They were all armed. I told them to keep cool under all circumstances.

"The trouble began at 3 o'clock. I met the marching column. I halted them and read the proclamation. They refused to pay any attention and started to resume their march. Then I called to the leader to stop. He ignored my order. I then attempted to arrest him. The strikers closed in on me. They acted very viciously, kicking me, knocking me down, and trampling upon me. I called upon my deputies to aid me, and they did so, but were unable to accomplish much. I realized that something had to be done at once, or I would be killed.

"I called to the Deputies to discharge their firearms into the air over the heads of the strikers, as it might probably frighten them. It was done at once, but it had no effect whatever on the infuriated foreigners, who used me so much the rougher and became fiercer and fiercer, more like wild beasts than human beings. The strikers then made a still bolder move and endeavored to surround my entire force of Deputies. I fully realized that the foreigners were a desperate lot, and valued life at a very small figure. I also saw that parleying with such a gang of infuriated men was entirely out of the question, as they were too excited to listen to reason, and that myself and Deputies would be killed if we were not rescued or if we did not defend ourselves.

Orders to Deputies.

"I then called upon the Deputies to defend themselves and shoot if they must to protect their lives or to protect the property that they had been sent to guard from being demolished. The next second there were a few scattered shots fired into the infuriated foreigners, and a moment later the entire force of deputies discharged a solid volley into the crowd. I hated to give the command to shoot, and was awful sorry that I was compelled to do so, but I was there to do my duty, and I did it as best I knew how and as my conscience dictated, as the strikers were violating the laws of the Commonwealth and flatly refused to obey the proclamation that I read to them. They instead insisted on doing violence and disobeying the laws.'

"The scene after the shooting was simply terrible, and I would have willingly not had it occur, but as a public official I was there to see that the law was obeyed and lived up to, and I merely did my duty.

"Some of the foreigners fell over dead and others badly wounded; some were rushing about hither and thither, seeking a place where they would be shielded from any more shots; others were aiding their wounded companions to places of safety, while here and there could be seen men taking away some one who was badly injured or else dead.

Retrent of the Strikers.

The bulk of the crowd of foreigners, as soon as the volley had been fired by the Deputies, turned and started to retreat. They rushed off in all directions as fast as they could run, taking as many of their dead and wounded with them as they were able to carry during their hurried retreat. The excitement at the time was simply terrible, and I would not care to ever go through another ordeal of the same kind for a fortune."

In another interview Sheriff Martin said he first met the marching miners at West Hazleton. He asked them where they were going, and they replied, "We are going to Lattimer to get the men out there." Then the Sheriff and seventy deputies, armed with Winchesters and revolvers, boarded a trolley car for Lattimer, and marching down the public road, headed off marching columns of Poles and Hungarians. According to Martin's story, when the strikers reached the line of deputies, he ordered them to halt and disperse. One of the Hungarians said, in broken English, "Go h— you a —." Martin then attempted to arrest the man who made the remark, and, as he claims, was fiercely assaulted by the man's friends, and then the firing began.

It was asked of Mr. Martin: "When you met the men were they on company property or on the public road?"

He replied: "No, they were on the public road."

"Were they marching toward Lattimer?"

"Yes."

"Had they up to that time committed any overt act or acted otherwise than peaceably?"

"No."

"Why, then, did you order the deputies to fire?"

"I did not order the deputies to fire; some one else did that. First came a single shot and then a volley. I gave no order."

"How many men were killed?"

"There were twelve dead when I left, and about forty wounded."

"Were any of your men hurt?"

"One of my deputies was shot through the arm."

Sheriff Martin, when he reached Wilkesbarre, was badly scared. Though he asserts that he was brutally assaulted, when seen he did not have a mark on his person to show that he had been roughly handled. All classes of citizens in this city and county unite in condemning Sheriff Martin's hasty action.

Sheriff Martin sent a telegram to Gov. Hastings to-night, stating that mob law prevailed in the lower end of the county and asking for assistance. Gov. Hastings ordered Col. Dougherty, Ninth Regiment, N. G. P., to start for Hazleton at once. The regiment will leave Wilkesbarre for Hazleton at 5 o'clock in the morning.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

The Third Pennsylvania Brigade Sent to Luzerne County.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 10.—Gov. Hastings to-night received word from the Sheriff of Luzerne County that he had exhausted all his powers in trying to suppress the mob near Hazleton, and now asks for military assistance. The Sheriff fears that there will be much loss of life if he attempts to cope with the rioters to-morrow. Col. C. B. Dougherty of Wilkesbarre sent a telegram corroborating the Sheriff's story, and suggested that the First and Third Brigades be summoned to the Sheriff's relief.

The Governor has summoned Adjt. Gen. Stewart and Gen. Gobin, commander of the Third Brigade, and they arrived here late to-night. After a consultation Gov. Hastings issued a call for the Third Brigade, Pennsylvania National Guard, to proceed to the scene of the rioting.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A WOMAN.

Experience of a Man Who Tried to Stop a March at Plum Creek.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 10.—Two miners named John Hogan and Murray Sutton, employed by the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, attempted to interfere with a crowd of women, wives of strikers, who were marching this morning to Plum Creek.

Hogan tried to push Annie Fiela, the leader, off the road. She promptly knocked him down with a club, inflicting a painful wound on the head. The women then continued their march.

A short time later a body of strikers was stopped near Centre by a party of deputies and ordered back to camp. Rudolph Lizy, who was leading the marchers and carrying an American flag, refused to stop, and was arrested. Three others who took Lizy's place also were arrested.

The marchers finally turned back, and the four men under arrest were sent to the Pittsburg Jail.

SPANISH STRONGHOLD LOST

Victoria de las Tunas, Province of Santiago de Cuba, Taken by the Insurgents.

WEYLER ASKED TO EXPLAIN

Great Excitement in Madrid Over the Unfavorable News — Reinforcements May Be Sent to Cuba —Hastening the Promised Reforms.

MADRID, Sept. 10.—News was received here to-day of the capture by the Cuban insurgents of the town of Victoria de las Tunas, Province of Santiago de Cuba. The report caused great excitement. The Cabinet Ministers were summoned to meet this evening to consider the situation.

The Minister of War cabled Capt. Gen. Weyler, asking for an explanation regarding the capture of the place, which was defended by seven forts, having two Krupp guns among their armament. The Captain General replied that he would dispatch an expedition immediately to recover the position. It is pointed out that the strategical position of Victoria de las Tunas is important, and the Government has decided to act vigorously, and to immediately dispatch further reinforcements to Cuba if necessary.

It is stated here that the object of the insurgents is to establish their Government there and then obtain the recognition of their belligerency by the United States.

The newspapers of this city, commenting upon the capture of Victoria de las Tunas, condemn Capt. Gen. Weyler. The Imparcial says that Gen. Jovellar was removed from his command for a similar disaster in 1876. Gen. Azcarraga, the Premier, denies that there is any intention of removing Gen. Weyler from his command.

The Minister of the Colonies, Señor Castellano, has decided to hasten the application of the Cuban reforms. The law providing for the election of the Commission for Cuban Administration will shortly appear. The municipal elections have been fixed for October 10, the application of the provincial law will follow, and, finally, the application of the necessary laws and regulations for the Council of Administration, which will commence work on March 1, when the reforms are generally applied, will be next in order.

At the meeting of the Cabinet this evening Señor Castellano read the draft of the proposed decree granting reforms in the Philippine Islands. The Council approved the decree, which will be sent to the Queen Regent for signature.

Victoria de las Tunas is in the western part of Santiago Province. It was made famous by its capture from the Spaniards in 1876 in the Ten Years' War. The insurgents were led by Gen. Vicente Garcia. At the beginning of the outbreak, in 1895, it was strongly fortified, and a garrison of 2,000 men has been kept there.

THE NEWS CONFIRMED.

Official Report of the Loss of Victoria de las Tunas to Capt. Gen. Weyler.

HAVANA, Sept. 10.—Gen. Luque has sent the following dispatch from Holguin, Santiago de Cuba, to Capt. Gen. Weyler:

"On Sept. 5 the garrison of Victoria de las Tunas surrendered to the rebels, who have since returned, in exchange for an equal number, the military commander, three officers, and seventy-five soldiers. The latter have been placed under arrest, and will be called upon to prove that they complied with the military regulations of the garrison.

"Simultaneously two columns of 800 men, assisted by warships, engaged the insurrectionists at Tasajeras la Juba, Flores la Escondida and Loma de las Agises, destroying the towns of Tasajeras and Bijaral, which were in the hands of the enemy. The troops also captured a firearms factory at Deleite. During this engagement forty-seven of the enemy were killed."

SPANISH OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Insurgent Col. Fonseca Said to Have Been Killed.

HAVANA, Sept. 10.—Gen. Luque telegraphed a few days since that he has destroyed 1,500 farms of the insurgents during recent engagements which his troops have had with the enemy. Among the insurgents just reported killed is Col. Fonseca. The local guerrilla forces of Cabanas, Province of Pinar del Rio, it is officially announced, have surprised a detachment of insurgents, killing thirteen of them.

It is announced from the Spanish Headquarters that during the last ten days the insurgents have lost 276 men killed, among them being three Colonels and twelve officers of lower rank. The report adds that during the same period 487 insurgents have surrendered. Of this number 112 were armed. The list of the insurgents who have surrendered includes a Colonel in the enemy's service.

The official statement says that the loss of the Spanish forces during this same period was eleven men killed and six officers and eighty-three soldiers wounded.

THE NEW CUBAN TARIFF.

Considerable Reduction in the Duties on American Goods.

MADRID, Sept. 10.—The Official Gazette has not yet completed the publication of all the schedules of the new Cuban tariff. The reduction in the duty on American goods is considerable, with the exception of crude petroleum, upon which the duty is not changed.

There is a considerable reduction in the duty on refined petroleum, and the duties on firearms and canned goods, as articles of luxury, are slightly increased.

PRESS COMMENT.

The Chronicle Declares that Cuba Cannot Be Reconquered.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The morning papers comment upon the increasing difficulties of the position of Spain. The Daily Chronicle says:

"It is plain that Cuba cannot be reconquered. If the Madrid Cabinet is unwilling to face the facts, and to confess that Cuba is lost there will be a worse humiliation for Spain. President McKinley will be less than an American and more than mortal if he abstains from throwing an ultimatum into the scales.

"The co-operation of the American squadron will give the insurgents command of the island and shut up Capt. Gen. Weyler and his rabble in Havana without hope of help by land or sea. It is possible that Cuba will enter the American Union; but the Cubans fought so hard for independence that they are unlikely to be disposed to part with it even to so powerful and caressing a neighbor."

Saratoga Racing Association's Sale.

It was reported in this city yesterday that the syndicate of Saratoga residents formed last August has secured enough subscriptions to assure the purchase of the Saratoga Racing Association, and that it will own the race course and Horse Haven in a few days. Shares have been placed at $100 each. The stock is to be put in the hands of five trustees for twenty-five years, these men to be residents of Saratoga and members of The Jockey Club. Among the stakes proposed are some restricted to mares, which will be patterned after the big English events.

Brush with the Battle Row Gang.

Edward Condon, an expressman, twenty-five years old, of habitation unknown, was standing at Sixty-first Street and First Avenue, last night, while drunk, insulting women and challenging men to fight, when Patrolman Coughran arrested him and started with him to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. Condon gave a signal to his friends of the Battle Row Gang, and they made for Coughran, who contrived to beat them off with his club until reinforcements arrived. People in the houses along Sixty-first Street hurled various missiles at the policemen on their way to the station house, but their sympathy for the prisoner did him no good, as their aim was inferior to their intentions.

ROMANCE OF A RICH MAN.

Developments in a Fight Over the Estate of a Chicago Millionaire from New York.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—More than a score of nephews and nieces of Allen Gregory, who died last month, are at law with the widow, and their contentions have brought out a romance connected with the lives of two Chicago pioneers.

Allen Gregory came here fifty years ago from Utica, N. Y., leaving a wife and child behind him. A knowledge of live stock enabled him in the early days to lay the foundation of a fortune of several millions.

When he was thirty-two he met Martha Clybourne, the daughter of a pioneer and a wealthy and educated girl of eighteen. They fell in love with each other and became engaged in spite of the fact that Gregory already had a wife in the East. When Miss Clybourne learned of this she broke the engagement. Gregory continued to be her friend. He prospered far beyond his expectations or his friend's knowledge.

In 1895 Mrs. Gregory died, her child having died some time before. Then in their old age the lovers married. Gregory's taciturnity kept the marriage from the public, and at his death the collateral heirs ignored the existence of the widow, and secured letters of administration for two of their number without notice to her. She then engaged lawyers, and the legal fight for the estate began. The heirs deny the second marriage, and the battle will be bitter. The Clybournes are among the best and wealthiest people in Chicago.

CONVICT-MADE GOODS LAW.

Measure Requiring Such Articles to be Branded Declared Unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court.

ALBANY, Sept. 10.—Justice Putnam, writing the opinion of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Department, to which all his associate Judges concurred in, deciding the law unconstitutional which compelled the branding or labeling of convict-made goods, as such, in the case of Thomas Hawkins, who was indicted for selling a scrub brush made in an Ohio prison which was not branded as a convict-made article, says among other things:

"It was not alleged that the brush was not a good one. It does not appear that it was not an article of commerce. It cannot be doubted that the act we are called upon to examine on this appeal can be sustained as a valid exercise of police power; it must be condemned as a violation of the provisions of the Inter-State commerce provision of the National Constitution.

"Under authorities, the law, the effect of which was to prohibit or to cast burden upon the introduction into this State of a lawful article of commerce, is a violation of the Inter-State commerce clause of the National Constitution, unless the act can be sustained as an exercise of the police power of the State.

"The question then arises whether an ordinary scrub brush or other convict-made goods belong to commerce, and if so, under authority of court decisions, such property is not within the power of the State.

"In absence of any authority we are unable to believe that an ordinary merchantile scrub brush manufactured by the authorities of the State of Ohio and placed upon the markets of that State, recognized there as property not claimed to be an inferior or defective article, was not an article of commerce because made under authority of such State by convict labor. We think it was property owned by the defendant and which he had a right to own, possess, and dispose of without any restriction whatever.

"Our conclusion is that the law so far as applicable to the defendant was not within the police power of the State. The police power of this State only extends to property which does not belong to commerce."

REPORTS ON SEAL LIFE.

Secretary Sherman Asks Great Britain to Furnish Them.

OTTAWA, Sept. 10.—Secretary Sherman of the United States Government has written to the British Government asking for copies of the reports of Baron Hamilton, the British expert, and Mr. Macoun, the Canadian expert, who have made a study of seal life in Behring Sea.

The British Government has telegraphed here to have the Canadian report, if possible, given to Mr. Sherman. It is understood that all parties concerned have agreed to a conference on seal life.

DROWNED AT THROGG'S NECK.

Joseph Kenny, an Inmate of St. Joseph's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Lost.

Joseph Kenny, seventeen years old, an inmate of St. Joseph's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Throgg's Neck, was drowned while bathing in Pelham Bay yesterday afternoon. A party of about twenty-five of the inmates of the asylum, in charge of Joseph Fiemes, went to bathe at 4 P. M. off the old town dock.

The boys were in the water half an hour, when they were ordered out by Fienies After they had dressed themselves he counted the boys, and was greatly surprised to find that there were only twenty-four in the party. Then it was discovered that Kenny was missing, and a search was made. The boy's clothes were found where he had left them, but there was no trace of the boy. Fienies came to the conclusion that he had been taken with cramps while in the water and drowned, although nobody heard him cry out for help.

The party journeyed back to the institution, but another search for the body was instituted, and about dusk it was picked up by Elijah Herman floating in the water a short distance from where the accident happened. The body was removed to the institution on a Coroner's permit.

GEN. REEDER'S SUCCESSOR.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 10.—John P. Elkin of Indiana County, Chairman of the State Republican State Committee, said to-day that he had resigned by request as Deputy Attorney General, and that his resignation has been accepted. It is thought Mr. Elkin's connection with the indemnifying bond, which led to the resignation of Gen. Reeder, had much to do with it.

Gov. Hastings and Attorney General McCormick spent the day in Philadelphia conferring with the Administration leaders, and returned to Harrisburg to-night. It is understood that the Governor offered the portfolio of Secretary of State, made vacant by the enforced resignation of Gen. Reeder to David Martin, the leader of the anti-Quay faction of the Republican Party, and that Mr. Martin will accept.

Death of Caleb Dunn.

Caleb Dunn, one of the oldest and best-known newspaper men in this city, died at his home, 206 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Thursday, after a brief illness. Bright's disease was the cause of death.

The deceased, who was sixty-two years old, was born in Port Chester, N. Y., and came from an old Westchester County family. He received his education in the schools of the county, and later studied law. He was admitted to the bar, but instead of practicing his profession, turned his attention to newspaper work, which was more to his liking. During the past forty years he had held responsible positions on the leading newspapers in this part of the country.

He was associated with Horace Greeley in The Tribune, and he was at one time night editor of The Sun. He also occupied an editor's desk in the old New York Star, and was political editor of The World. He wrote several interesting short stories, and was a poetic genius, many of his productions being published in the daily papers and monthly magazines. Whenever he was "hard pushed" financially he would go to Robert Bonner and hand him a few verses. Mr. Bonner invariably would give him $10.

Mr. Dunn was one of the six founders of the Press Club, and the members had charge of his funeral, which was held last evening from the residence of his niece, Mrs. John F. Clinch, 578 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street. The interment, which will be in Post Chester, will be private. He leaves a wife.

The Ship Niagara Aground.

Word was received at the offices of the Ward Line Steamship Company in this city that the steamship Niagara was aground in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, but would be floated off at high tide. The Niagara sailed from this port on Aug. 26 for the West Indies with no passengers and a light cargo.

SERIOUS DELAY AT PIERS

Three Steamships Arrive and the Customs Inspectors Are Unable to Handle the Crowds.

EMPHATIC LANGUAGE USED

Fuerst Bismarck, St. Paul, and Campania Discharge Passengers at the Same Time — American Line Pier Filled with Baggage at Midnight.

Three big steamships arrived at their docks last night, and, owing to the inadequacy of the force of customs inspectors the passengers were subjected to the same annoyance and hours of delay that occurred on Wednesday, and which, indeed, have marked the arrival of many steamers lately.

The Fuerst Bismarck, the St. Paul, and the Campania were all discharging passengers at the same time last night. The Campania had 718 first and second cabin passengers and 623 steerage. The St. Paul had 546 cabin and 454 steerage passengers, and the Fuerst Bismarck had 527 cabin and 382 steerage. The steerage, of course, plays no part in the baggage examination on the pier.

Passengers Waiting at Midnight.

The Fuerst Bismarck reached her Hoboken pier at about 7:30 o'clock, the Campania warped into the Cunard pier at 10 o'clock, and the St. Paul docked a quarter of an hour earlier. Midnight found the American Line pier still filled with baggage and long lines of passengers waiting for an Inspector.

Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, who, with the Misses Morton, was a passenger, did not wait for his baggage, but left it to be cared for by servants. Justice P. H. Dugro, Mrs. Dugro, and Miss Dugro were fortunate in receiving early attention, as were James R. Roosevelt and Justice George L. Ingraham. Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Ingraham, Edward A. Ingraham, Miss Frances T. Ingraham, and Phoenix Ingraham were also passengers.

Among the less fortunate were members of the English cricket team. Alfred E. Aarons of Koster & Bial's and Mr. Forbee of the Berlin Winter Garden and the Folies Bergere, Paris, skirmished around for over an hour looking after their own baggage and that of Miss Paula del Monte, the singer of French, Spanish, and Italian songs, of the Folies Bergere, who is to appear, with other artists whom Mr. Aarons has been engaging in Europe, at Koster & Bial's on Sept. 20.

Only twenty Inspectors were available at first on the American Line dock, and after this number had been assigned to passengers, other passengers had to wait till these Inspectors were through. Under the Dingley bill regulations, examination is slow, and there was a great deal of emphatic language heard on the pier. Somewhat later Inspectors arrived from the Hoboken pier, and the work proceeded with more dispatch.

Among the other passengers on the St. Paul were the Right Rev. Leighton Coleman, Bishop of Delaware; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob C. Cramp, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Cramp, John K. Ewing, and Nathaniel Ewing.

The Campania Passes the St. Paul.

The St. Paul made the run from Southampton in 6 days and 10 hours. The Campania came up in sight of her at 11 P. M. Wednesday when 400 miles east of Fire Island. She passed her at 6 P. M. Thursday, and passed in at Sandy Hook at 6:40 P. M. yesterday thirty-five minutes ahead of the American boat. The Campania made the run from Queenstown in 5 days 14 hours and 22 minutes. Among the passengers on the Campania were:

Mrs. Ogden Goelet, her son, and daughter, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard; Judge Lambert Tree, formerly United States Minister to Belgium; J. J. Wilder, Vice Consul of Russia; E. L. Godkin, the Right Rev. C. T. Quintard, D. D., Bishop of Tennessee; the Right Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, Lord Bishop of Rochester, England, and the Hon. Mrs. Talbot; the Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, Bishop of Wyoming; the Right Rev. Bishop Donét, Coadjutor of Jamaica, and the Rev. Canon Gore of Westminster. Bishop Talbot of Rochester, and Canon Gore will attend the International convention of St. Andrew's Brotherhood, at Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 13.

Canon Gore will be the guest of Bishop Hall at Burlington, Vt., until Monday, when he will leave for Albany, where next week he will conduct a retreat for the clergy. Following the Brotherhood Convention Dr. Talbot will go to Wyoming and other points, and both he and Canon Gore will return to England early in November. Bishop Quintard will go direct to his home in Sewanee, Tenn.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet, whose husband died aboard his yacht in European waters, said that the body of her husband had not been brought home on board the Campania, but would be sent on board of his yacht. Mrs. Goelet refused to say anything about the reported engagement of her daughter to the Duke of Manchester.

Among the passengers on the Fuerst Bismarck, from Hamburg, Southampton, and Cherbourg, were H. W. Bartel, Dr. E. T. Darby, Franz Ebert, Mrs. Charles A. Gardiner, Lieut. Peter Gibson and Mrs. Gibson, H. Seymour Geary. Dr. T. M. Lloyd, Dr. Beverly Robinson, and Dr. F. L. Taylor.

LEFT HER SISTER'S HOME.

Little Ruth Had Been Corrected—Was Found with a Friend.

"Don't worry about me. I'll tend to babies and wash dishes and make my own living."

This was the note that Miss S. V. McIlvane found on a table in the sitting room on the second floor of the apartment house at 973 Amsterdam Avenue yesterday afternoon when she returned home from a trip down town. She had left her little twelve-year-old sister in the house at noon. The little girl is named Ruth, but is called by her sister and all the people in the house "Baby Ruth."

She is a little, dark-haired and dark-eyed girl, very pretty and bright. Her sister, with whom she lives, corrected her for disobedience, and the little girl had runaway during her absence and taken some of her clothing with her.

Miss McIlvane went to the West One Hundredth Street Police Station and told of the runaway, and gave a description of the girl. Lieut. Cottrell sent Detectives Maxon and Boyle to look for the child. They searched everywhere for her, but could not find her. When 9 o'clock came a general alarm was sent out.

A little after 9 o'clock little Ruth was found with a friend placidly sleeping. She was taken home.

Escaped Insane Criminal Caught.

Patrick Geoghegan, who, with George Murdock, escaped from the Matteawan Insane Asylum on Aug. 30 last, was arrested yesterday at Third Avenue and Twelfth Street. Geoghegan is regarded as one of the most desperate criminals in the State, and it was whole he was serving a sentence in the penitentiary for stabbing a man that his mind was found to be unbalanced. He was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday and committed to the Tombs until the asylum officials come for him. Murdock is still at large.

Baby Fell Three Stories.

James Corrigan, a twenty mohths' old son of Patrick Corrigan, fell from the third story of a rear fire escape at 516 West Forty-ninth Street to the ground and received some contusions of the body, at noon yesterday. The child, unnoticed by the father, crawled out on the fire escape and tumbled through the opening. In its descent its fall was partially broken by a clothesline.

Wieckes Blamed Mrs. Mann.

Mrs. Grace Mann, the widow, and her servant, Walter Wieckes, who are charged with having stolen gas from the pipes of a gas company, at her home, 364 West Fifty-sixth Street, appeared in Yorkville Court yesterday, and Wieckes contradicted his previous statement, and laid all the blame on Mrs. Mann. She admitted that she alone had committed the theft, at the instigation of her little son.

Boy Drowned in Gowanus Canal.

Joseph Kenney, five years old, son of Patrick Kenney of 248 Bond Street, while playing at the foot of Douglass Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, fell into Gowanus Canal and was drowned.

FAMINE IN DAWSON CITY

Hundreds of Gold Seekers in the Klondike Region Threatened with Starvation.

WINTER FAST CLOSING ON THEM

Inadequate Stock of Provisions in Sight—Enormous Prices for Food—Alarming Reports Brought by the Steamer Cleveland.

OTTER POINT, B. C., Sept. 10.—The steamer Cleveland has arrived from St. Michael, bringing with her from the Yukon gold fields a lot of miners who tell a story of distress and disaster which the officers of the ship confirm.

The Winter has set in at Dawson and two great stores of the place have closed their doors, having nothing to sell. Those who have been seeking gold now must seek for food or starve.

While it is possible the story told by the Cleveland's passengers exaggerates the condition of affairs at Dawson City, there is no question that famine threatens some of the adventurous men and women who have made their way to the Klondike, nor that hundreds of unruly men are flocking to Dawson from whom violent behavior may be expected as the Winter progresses.

The first signs of Winter are apparent on the River Yukon, which is beginning to freeze, and in a few weeks will be closed. Enormous prices are now being paid for food at Dawson, and it is impossible that more than four vessels with provisions can reach Dawson before the river is a mass of ice.

On the Cleveland there are thirty-eight passengers, men, women, and children, who have come from Dawson City. There are few miners in this party that are able to tell of prosperity. Most of them wish to exaggerate their possessions, and if one should believe the stories they tell he would say the ship in which they come carries $5,000,000. Capt. Hall, master of the Cleveland, says that he has $100,000 in his safe. The purser believes that he can account for $150,000 on board and no more.

July 25 the stores of the Alaska Commercial Company and of the North American Trading and Transportation Company announced that they had no more food to sell. Three weeks before that the same companies were unable to furnish outfits, and when the announcement was made that no more goods were available consternation resulted on the part of the people of Dawson with gold seekers coming in at the rate of twenty to forty a day.

Drunkenness, gambling, and disorder are rampant at Dawson, and conservative observers predict serious consequences. There is gold everywhere, but the people of Dawson want food more than they want gold now. At St. Michael there are not enough buildings to accommodate the crowd, and scores of people are living in tents.

Shortly before the Cleveland left St. Michael members of two of the expeditions, those of the National City and of the South Coast, held indignation meetings, threatening dire vengeance on those who had brought them where they were and were unable to carry them further. They had been left stranded at St. Michael and could not possibly reach Dawson before next Spring.

If fortune favors, four vessels will be able to reach Dawson from St. Michael before the Yukon River freezes. They will carry provisions, but it is by no means certain that they will reach the Klondike. They offer the only hope, however, for a renewal of supplies.

On Aug. 28 the Excelsior left St. Michael. Reports were current that her treasure amounted to $1,000,000, but there are none on the Cleveland who can verify this assertion. The Excelsior was caught in the dangerous flats of the Yukon and broke two blades of her propeller. When the Cleveland reached Unalaska she found the Excelsior undergoing repairs.

It is probable, however, that she left Unalaska last Monday to resume her journey to the south.

The Cleveland brings news that when the Humboldt stopped at Unalaska on her journey to St. Michael the passengers were in open rebellion. They began to realize that it would be impossible for them to reach Dawson before next Spring, and they knew that misery awaited them at St. Michael. There were open threats against W. D. Wood, the organizer and manager of the expedition. It was feared that he might lose his life at the hands of his passengers.

STEAMER REPORTED LOST.

Believed that the Eliza Anderson Has Gone Down with a Party of Gold Hunters.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 10.—The steamer Cleveland, which arrived to-night, brought news of the probable loss of the old steamer Eliza Anderson, which left this port Aug. 10 for St. Michael.

The Anderson, it is said, had about forty passengers. Several of them were women, and there were a few children.

There is not a person in this city at the present time who knows that the Anderson is lost, but the general belief is that she has gone down. Seafaring men generally believe she is lost.

The Anderson was caught in a storm off Kodak about Aug. 26. The wind was blowing a gale at the time. The Anderson got separated from the tug and two steamers with which she had been in company, and hoisted a signal that she was out of coal. The tug was near by at the time, but was going in another direction, and seemed to be having great trouble. The Anderson, it is said, was seen again Aug. 27 going out to sea. A storm was on at the time.

The Captain of the Cleveland made this statement to-night:

"Aug. 27 a perfect gale sprung up off Kodak and the Eliza Anderson became separated from the rest of the fleet. A short time previously she had signaled to the Holyoke that she was short of coal and asked the tug to come to her assistance.

"Before the tug could do as requested the barge she was towing broke away and she was forced to go in search of it. While she was absent the Eliza Anderson was blown out of sight of the other two vessels and her fate is unknown. It is possible that she managed to reach Kodak."

The Anderson was commanded by Capt. Thomas Powers, one of the best-known skippers on the Pacific coast. The Anderson was the oldest boat on the Sound, having been built at Portland in 1889. She was rebuilt once since her first trip out of the Columbia, and was overhauled and repaired several times. She was subjected to a process of overhauling just before leaving Seattle, and Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers Bryant and Cherry, after going through her from stem to stern, pronounced her all right.

In spite of the opinion of the Inspectors, many seafaring men pronounced the Anderson unseaworthy, and dozens of persons who came here from the East to go North on her were influenced by local friends to change their minds and take passage on other boats. Every day since she left Seattle it has been common talk that if she withstood the seas of the North and reached St. Michael in safety she would do something that no one expected her to do.

Survey of the Lynn Canal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Coast and Geodetic Survey was notified to-day that Assistant Rodgers, in charge at San Francisco, would start to-night with an assistant on the survey of the Lynn Canal, leading to the Klondike region. The survey will extend to Dyea and Skaguay, and will be very thorough. The survey will be carried on through the Fall and Winter. Mr. Rodgers will keep along the water routes and not go through the dangerous mountain passes.

Rich Ore in Colorado.

WOODLAND PARK, Col., Sept. 10.—Ore running $20,000 to the ton has been found one mile west of this place. Pieces of quartz the size of walnuts were taken out which were half gold. There is great excitement among mining men. It has not been determined whether the rich ore is float or the apex of an ore chute.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FREDONIA, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The residence, barns, tenement, and packing houses of Benjamin Goodell, on East Main Street, were entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $14,000; insurance, $9,000.

CANDOR, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Booth Brothers' wagon shops, H. F. Booth's foundry, Slosson's blacksmith shop, and the dwelling of Mrs. Briggs were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss about $5,000.

THE BARON WAS CHIVALRIC.

He Defended an Accused Cabman in the Police Station.

As Baron Gabriel A. Portuge de Laurant, who lives at the Hotel Metropole, was on his way to keep an appointment with ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll last night, in a cab driven by John Obbenbrush of 120 East Thirty-second Street, the horse knocked over two bicyclists, a man and a woman, at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-second Street, without, however, doing them any serious harm.

The husband of the feminine cyclist, Mrs. Ida Schoenel, happened to be walking on the sidewalk, and he secured the cabman's arrest. Baron Laurant went with the latter to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, where Mr. Schoenel accused the driver of having driven over his wife purposely. The prisoner denied this, and on the Baron's assertion that he believed his word, Schoenel expressed a desire to "smash" the nobleman's face. The Baron retorted that he had neither the courage nor the prowess to gratify his wish, and remarked that the New York policemen were brutal. Sergt. Casey then threatened to lock the Baron and Schoenel up if they got "to scrapping."

The Baron wanted to go bail for the driver, and pulled out $1,000 in bills for the purpose. On being told that he must procure a real estate owner as bondsman, he declined to do so, and after handing the cabman a twenty-dollar bill surrendered him temporarily to the clutches of the law and went off to keep his appointment, promising that he would look out for the case.

A NEW DRESS FABRIC.

In the world of the costumer the invention of a new fabric is hailed with as much joy as the discovery of a new planet by an astronomer. Textile America, the trade publication, has announced such an event, and there is rejoicing in consequence. "Empire plissé" is its name. In commenting upon the first view of it, Textile America says: "Empire plissé exhibited in the piece and in costumes of exquisite delicacy and beauty was there for them to inspect and pass upon. The style was too new and too striking to remain long in the control of a few. Paris and London took it up as a reigning style." To-day gowns of the material are much affected at fashionable functions.

Technically speaking, Empire plissé is made of "mousseline brillante," woven from 55 to 60 inches in width. The process by which it is made into plissé takes up a part of the dimensions and brings the finished fabric down to a width of about 48 inches.

One selvedge is gathered at the waist and the other, finished off with a flounce, forms the bottom. The waist is made of the same material.

Mrs. Peck Again in the Toils.

Mrs. Ellen Peck, sixty-five years old, of Sparkill, N. Y., who has been frequently arrested on charges of swindling, was taken into custody yesterday on the complaint of Christopher Gini, a jeweller, of 31 East Twentieth Street, who charges her with having obtained, on false pretenses, a diamond brooch, ring, and pin from him, worth altogether $400. Mrs. Peck took the jewelry home with her on June 24, on the plea that she wanted to select one piece to purchase as a present for her daughter. She had been introduced to Gini by a woman he knew. He swore out a warrant for her arrest, which the detectives served on her at Wall Street and Broadway yesterday. Mrs. Peck has been brought to court for swindling many times, but has been discharged in every instance, except once, in 1885, when she was sentenced to four and a half years in the penitentiary for swindling Mrs. E. P. Bissell of this city by means of a bogus bond.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

3:10 A. M.—318 East Seventy-fifth Street, D. S. Hoss; damage, $100.

5:30 A. M.—332 Water Street, G. Goldberg; damage slight.

9:30 A. M.—156 Forsyth Street, H. Keslinger; damage slight.

10:00 A. M.—507 West Broadway, Louis Spenier; damage, $150.

6:30 P. M.—10 Stone Street, John Waters; damage, $5.

6:25 P. M.—322 Cherry Street, Louis Kaplen; damage, $5.

6:35 P. M.—117 Henry Street, Louis Colly; damage $5.

7:15 P. M.—15 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Mrs. Baisley; damage, $10.

7:50 P. M.—140 East Forty-first Street, Corbett & McAuliffe; damage, $10.

8:10 P. M.—40 Willet Street, M. S. Goldrick; no damage.

9:15 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, between Madison and Park Avenues; damage, $500.

RACING IN HARNESS.

Results of Trotting and Pacing Contests on Various Tracks Yesterday.

At Saugus, Mass.

2:17 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

Melson, b. s., by Token P.-Melson Mare, (Chickering)...	5	4	7	2	1	1
Diversion, b. m., (Trout).....	3	1	8	3	2	2
Kitty Van, ch. m., (Birney)...	1	7	11	11	10	3
Baby Strathmore, b. m., (Warren).....	2	3	3	4	6	ro.
Donne, ch. g., (McNamee).....	6	6

PLATT CRIES "TREACHERY"

Jacob Worth Charged with an Attempt to Disrupt the State Organization.

WOODRUFF BOASTS OF VICTORY

Naval Officer Sharkey Said to Have Disregarded Repeated Summonses from Senator Platt — Mayor Wurster an Enigmatical Quantity—He Wants to be Controller.

The most striking development yesterday in the political situation in Brooklyn was that indicated by the cry of "Treachery" in the State organization raised by the Platt leaders against Jacob Worth. Up to yesterday the charge was spoken of only by way of inference; yesterday Woodruff and Willis openly declared that Worth had tried to disrupt the State organization. Seth Low's candidacy for the time being became a secondary consideration.

"We are all organization men on this side," said Mr. Willis. "Our sole desire is to preserve the organization. Worth is a renegade. He is trying to disrupt the State organization and injure the National organization. We have the friends of the Administration with us; we have the State Administration, from the Governor down, with us. The fight in Kings County is already won.

"Since the meeting of the Executive Committee very great efforts have been made on the part of our opponents to place us before the public as having met with defeat there. It was given out in advance that we would raise no issue in the committee, and many of our friends staid away. I will now say, however, relative to the County Committee meeting, that our friends will be on hand and will go to the meeting for the express purpose of showing that there have been some phenomenal changes in the committee since the last meeting, and if an occasion for a roll-call arises, as I anticipate it will, it will be clearly demonstrated that the County Committee is not the private property of Jacob Worth. Mr. Worth has had a majority in the County Committee since its organization of about forty, and any cutting down of this very substantial majority will go to show that something has happened of far-reaching political importance."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said last evening that he had with him five of the ten McKinley delegates to the St. Louis Convention. These men are Walter B. Atterbury, Theodore B. Willis, Ernest J. Kaltenbach, George R. Roberts, and John Milliken. This acquisition, Mr. Woodruff said, closed up the line of victory and made sure the mastery of the county meeting next Tuesday night by the friends of Platt.

Evidence is not wanting that Platt is bringing to bear upon this struggle every invention of skilled politics.

It was said yesterday by a follower of Worth that Platt has during the last few days sent three requests to Naval Officer Sharkey that he call upon him at his office. The ultimatum was delivered to Mr. Sharkey yesterday morning.

"If you do not come into my camp at once," is the idea that was forcibly conveyed to him, "a contest will be made as to the legality of your tenure of office, in that you are in the bonded warehouse business."

At last accounts Mr. Sharkey was engaged in reiterating his fidelity to Jacob Worth. Several Kings County Senators and Assemblymen have also been sent for, and have been given to understand that their fate lies in the hands of Mr. Platt. "No support—no bills, no favors," is the dictum of Mr. Platt, according to the Worth men.

It was said yesterday and believed in some quarters that the issue of the fight depends upon Mayor Wurster. He has considerable influence in the Tenth, Thirteenth, and Nineteenth Wards. His real strength is a moot question, but there is no doubt that he can and is causing much uneasiness on both sides. So far, Mayor Wurster has not spoken, except to say that he is a Low man. His ambition is to be the first Controller of Greater New York.

Alderman Joe Clark, who spends his days and nights at Woodruff's headquarters, recently got two appointments for his Twenty-sixth Ward constituents at the instance of Mr. Platt. He is lost to Worth, but Worth gains Congressman Fischer, who can swing more delegates than Alderman Clark.

It was rumored last evening that at the County General Committee meeting in Brooklyn next Tuesday Jacob Worth will offer a resolution in reference to Seth Low. It will indorse Mr. Low's nomination, and will recite among other things, it is said, the fact that his nomination by the Citizens' Union was not intended as an act unfriendly to the regular Republican organization. The question of indorsement is under discussion by Worth and his friends. If they come to the conclusion that the primaries will not be adversely affected by the resolution, it will be so worded as to indorse Low in the strongest terms, and Mr. Worth will do his best to carry it through.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said last night that he and his friends would try to defeat the resolution, if it was offered.

STATEN ISLAND FACTIONS.

McRoberts Men Arrested, Charged with Destruction of Enrollment Books.

Joseph N. Barry, John J. Hayes, and John G. Coursen, members of the regular Republican Committee from the Fourth Election District of the town of Castleton, S. I., are under arrest charged with having destroyed or otherwise disposed of the enrollment books of the district. Conspiracy to disfranchise votes is alleged. A warrant is also said to have been issued for the arrest of Thomas Banniff, Secretary of the Republican General Committee of Richmond County. The arrests were at the instance of District Attorney George M. Pinney, one of the leaders of the anti-McRoberts faction of the Richmond Republicans.

Mr. McRoberts is the Richmond representative in the State Committee and the leader of the regular Republicans of the island. He is disliked by a faction of the party, among whom are some of the most active workers and several of the Republican office holders on Staten Island. Sheriff Daly is among the dissatisfied.

At the last primary in the district in which the three men arrested lived the anti-McRoberts men were beaten. The McRoberts men who were elected could not obtain the enrollment books, and a new set was made. This is the ground of a charge of forgery and conspiracy, as they refuse to use the old lists, which were produced by the Pinney faction recently. Messrs. Barry, Hayes, and Coursen will be examined on Thursday.

DOES PLATT FAVOR OLCOTT?

Mr. Quigg Is Sarcastic About a Conference with the Union.

It was reported yesterday that Senator Platt had let it be known that W. M. K. Olcott was his choice for Mayor, and that unless it should be necessary to adopt other plans to meet changed conditions, Mr. Olcott would head the organization ticket. Some Republican leaders, however, ventured the opinion yesterday that a compromise with the Citizens' Union might yet be effected.

County Chairman Quigg, when asked about the report that the Citizens' Union was willing to confer with the Republicans in reference to further nominations, said: "The distinctions which professional reformers make are very bewildering. Their altogether beautiful theory of non-partisanship would be destroyed if they were to confer with us on the subject of a Mayoralty candidate, but if we will let them have their way with Mr. Low, they will guarantee that their non-partisan doctrine shall not apply to the Controller, the President of the Municipal Council, and other offices.

"I should say that they were arrant humbugs, were my respect for their integrity less complete than it is. We could not think of engaging with them in anything so scandalous as a deal."

Mr. Wilson, Secretary of the Republican organization of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, said yesterday that he believed the district would send delegates to the City Convention pledged to Mr. Low.

LEVI P. MORTON RETURNS.

He Will Not Talk About the Mayoralty Nomination.

Among the passengers who landed from the St. Paul last night was ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton, who has been in Europe since the early Spring. He seemed to be in excellent health, and after remarking upon the pleasure that the voyage had afforded him, replied to an inquiry as to what he had to say about affairs political and otherwise, that he was not prepared for an interview.

As to his possible acceptance of the nomination for Mayor of New York, he said, with something of a twinkle in his eye: "I would rather say nothing about that until it is offered to me—if it ever is."

Prizes for Horsemanship

Including events in the Hunting Field, Amateur Races, Steeplechasing, Polo and the Competitions of Cavalry Troops and Riding Clubs, can be provided by The Gorham Company, Silversmiths, and include articles of Special Utility to the Horseman, correct in every detail.

Gorham Mfg. Co.
SILVERSMITHS.
Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane.

GAYNOR NOT A CANDIDATE.

McLaughlin, Back in Brooklyn, Finds Cause for Both Relief and Anxiety —The "Big Four's" Tactics.

Hugh McLaughlin's troubles have already begun. When the Brooklyn Sphinx arrived from Jamesport to suppress the silverites and preside over the Democratic campaign, he probably did not anticipate that his leadership would so soon be placed in jeopardy. The contumacious "Big Four"—Senator Coffey, Warden Hayes, John Delmar, and Daniel Ryan—have been working hard ever since McLaughlin's arrival, and they now announce that they will name two out of the three candidates for the Council.

At the General Committee meeting on Tuesday night the Willoughby Street people attempted to have the Eighth District Council Convention held in the Jefferson Building, where it could be easily manipulated. Alderman McGarry at once attacked this proposition, and ultimately succeeded in having the convention called for Sackett Hall, in the heart of the "Big Four's" territory. This, the "Big Four" say, was a distinct defeat for Willoughby Street.

The Eighth District is surely Democratic. The "Big Four" assert that they have wrenched this district from McLaughlin, and also one of the other districts. Alderman McGarry is likely to be a candidate for one of the offices, and Alderman William A. Doyle of the Eighth Ward is said to be Senator Coffey's choice for another, since Assemblyman John J. Cain has announced that he does not want it. Assemblyman McKeown, a Willoughby Street man, also has aspirations.

On the other hand, Mr. McLaughlin's mind has been relieved of a load by Justice Gaynor's announcement yesterday that he was not a candidate for Mayor. Sanders Shanks gave out a letter received by him from the Justice, who is in Great Barrington, Mass., in which Mr. Gaynor says: "I very much regret the issuing of the blanks for signatures for me for Mayor, and have requested that they be withdrawn. I have not been, and am not, a candidate for nomination for Mayor. I have written this to every one who has written to me upon the subject."

Judicial Convention in Kings.

The Democratic Judiciary Convention, in the Second Judicial District, which is to nominate a candidate for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Willard Bartlett, was yesterday called for Sept. 29. It is to be held at noon in the Kings County Court House.

BAY STATE GOLD DEMOCRATS.

The Party Organization Appeals to the People to Rebuke the Protectionists and Silverites.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The gold Democrats of the State, as a party organization, have issued an appeal to the people of Massachusetts on the issues to be met in the coming political contest, arraigning at the same time the Republican Party on its financial policy and its administration of National affairs. The appeal says:

To the People of Massachusetts:

The Democratic National Party of Massachusetts will nominate candidates to be voted for at the approaching election and will urge the voters to support them, because there is no other party which proposes to conduct the Government of the country in the interests of the people—no other party which has not forfeited its right to public confidence.

On the one hand, the Republican Party has repeatedly shown that there is only one definite purpose upon which it is united—to tax all the people for the benefit of a few. To accomplish this it does not scruple to sacrifice the soundness of our currency and the peaceful and dignified conduct of our foreign relations. It is important that the opportunity should not be lost of rebuking by popular vote this continued record of broken trust.

On the other hand, the party which calls itself Democratic has abandoned the sound Democratic principles which once entitled it to support. Many of its leaders, following Republican example, now seek to purchase the favor of classes and sections by special legislation at the expense of the whole people.

The time has come, therefore, when the safety and welfare of our country imperatively demand that the patriotic friends of good government should renounce their allegiance to mere party name and unite with those who have earned a right to their confidence. Our party is organized by those who believe that there ought to be a trustworthy political party pledged to establish a sounder and better system of banking and currency, to practice honesty and economy in expenditures, to use public office as a public trust, and to eradicate the spoils system in both appointments and legislation; a party opposed, therefore, to protection, to paternalism, to fiat money, and to class legislation.

It is an old party in its steadfast maintenance of the unchanging principles of justice and equal rights and in its disinterested devotion already fully proved; a new party in its clear and resolute aim to restore popular government in the United States to the purpose from which it is now diverted—the service of the American people.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL STATE COMMITTEE.
Nathan Matthews, Jr., Chairman; John C. Lane, Secretary.

CONVENTIONS UP THE STATE.

Nominations for the Assembly and County Offices.

BATH, N. Y., Sept. 10.—E. D. Cross of Pultney was nominated here to-day for member of Assembly by the Republicans of the First District of Steuben County.

DELHI, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Delaware County Republican Convention here to-day nominated Deloss Axtell of Deposit for member of Assembly, J. D. Lawrence of Kortright for Sheriff, and Major J. K. Hood of Delhi for County Clerk.

LYONS, N. Y., Sept. 10.—At the Wayne County Republican Assembly Convention at Palmyra, this afternoon, Marvin I. Greenwood of Newark was nominated by acclamation to succeed George S. Horton of Wolcott. Mr. Greenwood formerly was District Attorney of Wayne County.

Killed by a Train in Ohio.

GREENVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 10.—At Gettysburg to-night the Pennsylvania fast mail struck a wagon at a crossing, killing the occupants and also the horses. The men killed are John Spidell, a wealthy farmer, and Henry Haverhill, who was employed by Spidell.

A Receivership in Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 10.—The Chattanooga Savings and Building Association to-day made a voluntary application for a receivership.

The liabilities are $66,000. The assets, it is believed, will pay the debts in full.

Reunion of War Veterans.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Sept. 10.—The thirty-fifth annual reunion of the Veterans of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers, was held in this village to-day. There were about 150 of the members of the regiment present.

TAMMANY'S SECRET CHOICE

It Is Tentative Only, Hence the Policy of Silence of Sheehan and His Associates.

GENERAL COMMITTEE ROUTINE

Croker Was Not Present and the Proceedings Were Formal in Character — Delegations Urge the Nomination of Sohmer for Mayor.

The policy of silence which has been adopted by John C. Sheehan and his associates for the present stage of the Tammany campaign was diligently followed out at last night's meeting of the General Committee. It was routine itself.

The Executive Committee, in the first instance, and the Committee on Organization in the second, had agreed upon the call for the conventions the details of which have already been published, and all the General Committee did was formally to ratify this call and to give its officers power to complete what was thus begun. The county and judiciary conventions and the borough convention for the Borough of Manhattan will be held on Oct. 1, the Borough of the Bronx convention on Oct. 2, the Council district conventions Oct. 4, Assembly and Aldermanic Oct. 6, and the judicial district conventions Oct. 5.

Ex-Senator Plunkitt offered a resolution providing that the districts should be called in their order for the naming of Inspectors for the primary elections Sept. 21. This was agreed to, and there was some cheering as the districts were called and as their representatives handed up the names of their Inspectors. Then Bryan Henry offered the resolution which provided for the adoption of the call and its reference to the officers.

"Owing to the great heat," remarked Chairman Augustus W. Peters, "a motion to adjourn is now in order."

James W. Boyle made the necessary motion, and the meeting was over.

Formal as the affair was, it brought out a great many of the braves. The main floor of the hall was well filled, and there were nearly as many fanning themselves on the sidewalk of Fourteenth Street. Several old faces were noticed in the crowd. Ex-Register John Reilly, ex-County Clerk Patrick Keenan, Thomas J. Dunn, ex-Sheriff Sexton, Charles Murphy, Congressman George B. McClellan, and James J. Martin were among those present.

Richard Croker, who it was expected might be at the meeting, was not there. He had not returned from Richfield Springs. John C. Sheehan was present, but did not say a word. Register Sohmer was also present.

Mr. Sheehan was pretty busy during the day at Tammany Hall. One of his first callers was Augustus L. Jackson, Chairman of the Democratic Union, which was organized in opposition to the Citizens' Union. Mr. Jackson assured Mr. Sheehan that the Union was ready to co-operate with the regular Democracy in the interest of a ticket put forward on a fair platform. He told of the purposes and aims of the Union, and asked that if the General Democratic Conference Committee of Greater New York conferred with any outside bodies it would confer with the Union. Mr. Sheehan told Mr. Jackson that the Conference Committee simply had to do with the selection of a time and place for the convention, and that it was on this account that it refused to confer with the Democratic Alliance on Thursday night. All were to be treated alike, he said. Two delegations called upon Mr. Sheehan yesterday to urge that William Sohmer be nominated for Mayor. One was a delegation of German-American business men, headed by Hermann Sulzer, and the other was a delegation from the William Ficke Association, of which John P. Koch is President and Joseph Eiemann Secretary. They presented resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the association. Mr. Sheehan received them cordially, but, of course, made no promises.

The situation in Tammany is this: Two or three men are under consideration for Mayor, and one man whose name is being carefully concealed from the public has been tentatively selected, but a change may be made any day. Until the candidate for Mayor is finally selected no candidates for any of the other places will be finally determined upon.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT TALKS.

If Low Is Indorsed, the Democrats Must Name Their Best.

While the National Democracy has not yet determined definitely upon a policy for the campaign, the indications are that it will support the regular Democratic ticket if the platform is not objectionable.

Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, who is the head of the National Democrats in this city, said yesterday that it looked to him as though the Republicans would finally indorse Seth Low, that the rest of the ticket would be Republican, and that in the event of a straight fight between the Republicans and the Democrats the National Democracy would probably be found supporting the regular Democracy. He also said that he did not believe that Mr. Low could be elected, even with the Republican indorsement, if a first-rate Democrat is nominated. The currency question, he believed, would play no part in the campaign, because the municipal election and its issues will be so important that for the time being they will overshadow National issues.

"The city," said Mr. Scott, "is normally Democratic, and for the Republican candidate to win he must get some Democratic votes. If the people are asked to choose simply between a good Republican and a good Democrat they are apt to select the Democrat."

Mr. Scott returned ex-Mayor Grace's recent compliment to him by saying that the ex-Mayor would be just the man to nominate, because he has all the elements that make Mr. Low strong and many others that Mr. Low does not possess. Mr. Scott said, however, that Mr. Grace was not a candidate. "I feel sure," he added, "that it would require great pressure to induce him to take the nomination, if, indeed, he would take it at all."

Mr. Scott was asked if he thought it would be necessary for the Democrats to go outside of Tammany in order to get a man who could win. He said that he thought not.

"There are plenty of good men in the Tammany organization from whom to choose a candidate," he said. "Take Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, for instance. He would be heartily supported by all Democrats. I do not know whether he would care to give up his present place on the bench, but he would make a very strong candidate, as strong as Mr. Low in every way."

Mr. Scott mentioned Justice O'Brien as the type of man that should be nominated by the Democrats. He said that if Mr. Low is nominated by the Republicans the Democrats will have to put forward their strongest man.

JUSTICE DUGRO NON-COMMITTAL.

Refuses to Say Whether He Would Accept the Mayoralty Nomination.

Justice P. H. Dugro, accompanied by his wife and Miss Dugro, returned home from Europe on the steamship St. Paul, which arrived last night. Questioned concerning local politics, Judge Dugro said: "I have heard of Mr. Low's nomination. Certainly the Democrats must put up a strong candidate to run against him."

Judge Dugro said that he had met Mr. Croker on the Strand in London, but had not discussed politics with him. When informed that his name had been mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty, Judge Dugro said that he had not known it.

"Would you accept?" he was asked. He replied: "I cannot say at present."

Reference being made to the opposition of the labor unions to him, because of a judicial decision which he had once rendered, he said: "What I did, I did as a Judge. Of course, my acts are open to criticism, as are those of other public officers."

Regarding his attitude in the last campaign, Judge Dugro said that he had taken no part. He merely voted, and that according to his convictions.

For Sleeplessness

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. PATRICK BOOTH, Oxford, N. C., says: "Have seen it act admirably in insomnia, especially of old people and convalescents. A refreshing drink in hot weather and in cases of fevers."

SILVER DEMOCRATS CONFER

They Resolve to Hold Separate Conventions to Support the Chicago Platform.

DENUNCIATION OF TAMMANY

The Rank and File of the Democracy Declared to be Ready for Revolt—Appeal to the Democratic State Committee.

A conference of organizations representing the free-silver-Chicago-platform sentiment in Greater New York was held at the Hotel Holland, Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, last night. Invitations had been issued by the United Democracy, of which ex-Sheriff O'Brien of the Young Democracy and A. B. Cruikshank and Robert Stewart of the Democratic League of Kings County are the leaders. Besides these organizations the National Silver Party, the Loyal Democratic League, and the Democratic Alliance were represented. About 200 delegates were present. Eighteen of these represented the Democratic Alliance, the leaders of which, Charles B. Stover and Moses Oppenheimer, desired it to be understood that their delegation was there simply as spectators, and would take no part in the proceedings. Robert Stewart presided. After long discussion, in which some sentiment in favor of indorsing the Tammany ticket was evinced, it was decided to hold separate conventions. The following resolutions were adopted:

That it is the opinion of this conference that conventions of all Democrats residing in the Greater New York who believe in and support the principles and declarations of the Chicago platform and in the municipal ownership and operation of street franchises, should be held in the City of New York for the purpose of adopting a true Democratic platform for the coming campaign in said territory, and of nominating candidates for Mayor of Greater New York and other city, county, and borough officers in said territory.

That a committee of not less than fifteen nor more than twenty-five in the discretion of the Chairman of this conference be forthwith appointed by him to call said conventions at places to be designated by said committee and at such time as will give ample opportunity to obtain the nomination by petition of the candidates selected by said conventions.

A committee consisting of Henry Nichols of the Loyal League, George P. Keeney of the National Silver Party, and A. B. Cruikshank drafted an address to the "voters of the Greater New York," the substance of which is as follows:

The people of the United States are, and for years have been, suffering from the tyranny and exactions of powerful monopolies, organized for purposes of public plunder and fostered by unwise and corrupt legislation. They have secured control of the Nation's currency, transportation systems, mineral wealth, and natural opportunities. The National Democratic Convention which met in Chicago in July, 1896, undertook to correct these evils and suggested and demanded the only remedies for them which have been seriously proposed by any party.

A new campaign is approaching, and we are about to be called upon to elect a Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, a Mayor of the Greater New York, and local officers for all the territory therein included, besides Assemblymen for the entire State. An opportunity is thus presented to the Democratic Party of this State, and more especially to the Democracy of the Greater New York, to renew the struggle for the principles of true Democracy. But just here, when the Government of this great new city is to be chosen for four years to come, the party managers of Tammany Hall and other so-called Democrats affiliating with them propose to ignore the Chicago platform and its principles and thus betray the true friends of corporate oppression for all the important offices to be filled this year, including the Mayoralty.

The rank and file of the Democracy, indignant at such folly and treachery, have revolted or are ready to revolt, and have resolved to call conventions of their own.

The conference also adopted a resolution calling upon the Democratic State Committee, at its meeting on Sept. 15, to choose a Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, to reaffirm the Chicago platform and to nominate a Democrat who is loyal to the platform.

WOMAN WANTED TO DIE.

She Was Prevented from Jumping into the River by a Policeman.

A woman about thirty-seven years old stopped a small boy on East Twenty-second Street and Avenue A last night and asked him the way to the Twenty-third Street ferry. The boy indicated the way, and the woman continued on her way toward the river on East Twenty-second Street. The boy shouted out to her that she was going in the wrong direction, and she answered back: "Oh! that is all right, my dear."

The boy, noting the strange looks of the woman and her queer conduct, reported the matter to Policeman Hamel of the East Twenty-second Street Station. The policeman followed the woman, but she had two blocks the start of him. The policeman started on a run, and the woman, noticing the officer following her, also started on a run toward the river.

Then ensued a chase that was lively, and was joined in by a large crowd. Hamel reached the stringers of the wharf just as the woman was about to throw herself overboard. The impetus of the woman almost carried the officer into the water, but he was seized and steadied by two men who happened to be standing on the wharf.

The woman was taken to the East Twenty-second Street Station, where she gave the name of Annie King. She said she was homeless, and that she wanted to die. She stated that she had no friends in the world, and could get no work anywhere. She piteously asked the Sergeant to let her go away and die. Her appeals to be allowed to commit suicide were piteous in the extreme.

The woman was removed to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station.

Prisoner Married in Court.

Henry H. Schmidt of 132 East Third Street was married in the Centre Street Court yesterday to Rosa Terner, twenty-five years old, formerly a housemaid employed in Chicago, who had come on to New York with Schmidt early in July. The bridegroom, who said that the ceremony would have been performed before if he had had money enough to pay a minister, had been arraigned in court, charged with being a fugitive from justice, and Magistrate Wentworth yielded to his appeal to make Rosa and him man and wife, as the girl was present. Schmidt is accused of having swindled Otto F. Wennig of Chicago, his former employer. He says that he was only short in his collections, and will make up the deficit.

Roundsman Goughran Exonerated.

Coroner Mason of Brookly and a jury held an inquest yesterday in the case of "Abe" Dorfman of 83 Avenue C, who was shot on Monday by Roundsman William F. Goughran of the Brownsville Precinct, Brooklyn, while in the act of committing a burglary in that city. The result of the hearing, which took place in the Coroners' office, was a complete exoneration of the policeman, who was declared to have killed Dorfman in the discharge of his duty.

The Billiard Match Results.

The result of the billiard contest at Daly's last night, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, is as follows: Kerkau, 1,000 points, making a total for the week of 5,000. His best run was 716, and his average, 83 1-3. McLaughlin, 96, making a total for the week of 3,382. His best run was 33, and his average, 8. The game will conclude to-night.

Fire in a Brooklyn Iron Foundry.

A fire started in the rear extension of the two-story brick building 24 and 26 South Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, owned and used as an iron foundry by Bell & Fyfe, at 10 o'clock last night. The damage to the stock and building amounted to $1,000.

Broadway Cable Cars Blocked.

The Broadway cable cars were blocked for ten minutes last night by the collapse of a heavily loaded express wagon at Broadway and Thirty-second Street. The wreck was finally got off the track under the direction of an inspector of the street railway company.

Boy Fell from a Roof.

Louis Schenck, the ten-year-old son of Adolph Schenck, proprietor of the German Staten Islander, a semi-weekly paper, published in Stapleton, fell from the roof of a house in New Dorp Thursday. He struck on his head and broke one of his arms. His recovery is doubtful.

A FULL CITIZENS' TICKET

It May Be Completed Either by Original Nomination or by Indorsement.

TO AVOID CONFUSION IN VOTING

Otherwise Many Ballots May Be Invalidated Through Errors — No Overtures to the Republican Regulars—Mr. Low Will Stay to the End.

James B. Reynolds, Chairman of the Citizens' Union Executive Committee, said yesterday that the Union Mayoralty ticket would be at once filled out; that a full municipal ticket would be nominated, and that the Union, to insure itself against a loss of strength through split voting, might even indorse a nominee for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and nominees for the Assembly.

"There is absolutely no truth in the statement that we have made overtures to the Republicans, and suggested to them that they might name the other candidates in return for their indorsement of Mr. Low," said the Executive Chairman. "So far as I know, no one authorized to speak for the Union has, directly or indirectly, asked the Chairman of the Republican County Committee to confer with the Citizens' Union with reference to the nomination of the rest of our ticket. Chairman Quigg has been emphatic in his statements that the Republicans had desired a conference with our organization in regard to an anti-Tammany union; how sincere those utterances were may be judged from Mr. Quigg's latest statement that the Republicans would as soon confer with Croker or Sheehan as with us.

"The Citizens' Union will proceed, as soon as possible, to make nominations for Controller and President of the Council. We shall nominate from among those who have been suggested to us men whose standing in the community and whose business qualifications shall strongly appeal to all good Republicans and good Democrats. When this shall have been done we shall take action in regard to the nomination or indorsement of a full ticket.

A Full Ticket Probable.

"The Citizens' Union is responsible to its friends for the support which shall be given to its ticket. The blanket ballot law was passed to discourage the nomination of independent tickets, and under it many ballots are rendered void because of improper marking. We owe it to our supporters not to take any chances in this regard, and therefore we shall probably nominate or indorse a full ticket. As to a county ticket, there are one or more offices which have no close connection with municipal affairs, and these may be filled on our ticket by indorsement. But as to that we shall not act until next month. And the same reason which would cause us to nominate or indorse a county ticket would impel us to indorse a Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and nominees for Assemblymen.

"Should we indorse candidates in order to fill out our ticket, we should choose from all the tickets extant, and exercise care in our selection, taking only the best men, and making no discrimination because of politics."

Chairman Reynolds gave out yesterday a letter which he had received from Thomas Balmford, sexton of the Church of the Intercession, 1,871 Amsterdam Avenue, bearing upon the genuineness of the Citizens' Union enrollment. It had been said that Mr. Balmford was a member of Tammany Hall, and had signed the union's declaration of principles solely through good nature. Mr. Balmford writes:

"Mr. John B. Pine, Chairman.

"Dear Sir: I desire to state that the interview purporting to have taken place between myself and Thomas J. Marrow, which appeared in The New York Sun of this date, is an absolute misstatement. I am an enrolled member of the Citizens' Union, and am in sympathy with its platform.

Yours truly,
"THOMAS BALMFORD."

Mr. Low Will Not Withdraw.

Mr. Low's letter of acceptance is expected to arrive to-day. It will probably be addressed either to James B. Reynolds or to Joseph Larocque, Chairman of the nominating conference committees. Mr. Reynolds reiterated his former statement that all rumors that Mr. Low would withdraw were unfounded, and that he would continue to be the Union nominee until the end. Commenting on the report that funds had been promised to the Union, even in the event of a compromise with the Republicans being effected, Mr. Reynolds said that the Citizens' Union is as well off financially as several other political organizations that he knew of. It was said at Union headquarters that a large order had been placed for Low buttons, which will be sent to Brooklyn.

CIVIL WAR HISTORIES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 10.—The National Encampment of the Sons of Veterans this afternoon took up for consideration the question of history, as taught in the public schools. A resolution proposed by Past Commander Armstrong of Indiana, was unanimously adopted, declaring that there is necessity for reform of radical nature in the school histories, to the end that the story of the rebellion may be related without prejudice in favor of the South.

The resolution provides for the appointment of a committee of five, to co-operate with the Grand Army of the Republic committee, to secure reform in the text books.

GEOLOGISTS IN RUSSIA.

The members of the International Congress of Geologists spent the month of August in Russia, invitations having been largely accepted to enjoy and experience the splendid hospitality of the Czar of all the Russias. The arrangements for the congress included free railway traveling, free lodgings, presentation at Court, banquets, and other forms of elaborate entertainment, a committee of Russian ladies of high rank attending to the comfort of the delegates and their wives. About 150 members of the congress were taken on a trip to the Ural Mountains to visit the mines there, which abound in gold, malachite, iron, and other valuable deposits. The owners of these mines were most generous in their attentions, one having spent $10,000 in preparation. To show how carefully this mountain journey had been arranged by the President of the Ural Association, one of his daughters had been studying English for two years so as to be able to assist her father in entertaining his guests.

At the many banquets and meetings there were speeches and addresses in all languages, including Japanese. The delegates were to meet in St. Petersburg Aug. 26, where the Czar himself was expected to open the congress. Among the geologists from New York were Prof. Bashford Dean of Columbia University, and Mr. Hovey of the American Museum of Natural History, accompanied by Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Hovey. Prof. Dean is particularly interested in paleontological research, the magnesian limestone of Russia abounding in valuable fossil remains.

Whist.

The whist season of '97-'98 promises to be even more prolific of important whist events than was its record-breaking predecessor, and as the interest in the game is increasing The Mail and Express has engaged one of the best known whist writers in America, Mr. Milton C. Work, to write for it and edit its regular Saturday whist column.

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—W. Pasteur, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. R. C. Taft, Rhode Island.

HOFFMAN—Congressman John W. Gaines, Tennessee.

HOLLAND—J. M. Ellsworth, Corning.

MANHATTAN—J. J. Belden, Syracuse; Count de Wierzbeckl, Paris.

MURRAY HILL—Stephen D. Field, Stockbridge; Carlos French, Connecticut.

SAVOY—Baroness Heeckeren, Newport; Count de Penaloza, Paris.

WALDORF—William L. Elkins, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Atwood, D. M., & Co., Groton, N. Y.; D. M. Atwood, general merchandise.
Bennett, Sloan & Co., Columbus, Ohio; Joseph Bag, teas and coffees; Morton House.
Barkesdale & Co., Danville, Va.; H. H. Barkesdale, groceries; Continental Hotel.
Bebb & Mulcay, Columbus, Ohio; Miss W. L. Mulcay, dressmaking; Miss S. Bebb, dressmaking; 37 West Tenth Street.
Bickel, C. C., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; C. C. Bickel, tobacco.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. M. Mays, upholstery goods, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Tolman, dress goods, 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Brennen, R. H., Grand Rapids, Mich.; millinery; 14 East Ninth Street.
Conell, M. J., Company, Butte, Mont.; Mrs. Nora Orten, 258 Church Street; Wilton Hotel.
Cleveland, Brown & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. S. Cleveland, neckwear; Murray Hill Hotel.
Chase Piano Company, Chicago, Ill.; George Bottwood, pianos.
Coffman, H. W., Charleston, West Va.; general store.
Cox, Martha, Yankton, S. D.; William H. Moran, dry goods.
Corinth Mercantile Company, Corinth, Miss.; J. W. Wright, general merchandise.
Coon, G. E., Jensen, Fla.; general merchandise; Broadway Hotel.
Carroll, Beadle & Mudge, Rochester, N. Y.; C. F. Beadle, dry goods; N. B. Hazen, laces and handkerchiefs; 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Dague Brothers & Co., Akron, Ohio; J. N. Dague, notions and carpets; Grand Hotel.
Dewan, M. A., Penn Yan, N. Y.; millinery.
Euwers's, J. M., Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; Margaret Williams, cloaks.
Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, notions; Mrs. A. M. Smith, ladies' and infants' wear, gloves, and fancy goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; S. Seliger, notions; Hotel Metropole.
Enoree Manufacturing Company, Enoree, S. C.; W. G., Perry, general merchandise; Park Avenue Hotel.
Fuller, A. M., & Co., Meadville, Penn.; A. M. Fuller, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Chapman, ribbons; 104 Worth Street.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. Alexander, linens; 2 Walker Street.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Council Bluffs, Iowa; A. Whitelaw, notions and dry goods; 57 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.
Friedheim, A., & Brother, Rock Hill, S. C.; Sidney Friedheim, general merchandise.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; U. F. Sano, dress goods and silks, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Forman, J. A., Erie, Penn.; dry goods and millinery; Hotel Albert.
Gilchrist & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Gilchrist, silks and dress goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
Goldberg, K., & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. Goldberg, dry goods; Delavan Hotel.
Hengerer, The William Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. G. Miller, notions; 377 Broadway.
Hill, F. H., Company, Chicago, Ill.; F. H. Merwin, undertakers' supplies.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. L. Howe, laces and ribbons, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Hart, E. A., Cincinnati, Ohio; Edward Hart, clothing; Marlborough Hotel.
Huckans & Kaenzi, Rochester, N. Y.; E. F. Kaenzi, millinery.
Jones, H. T., Elizabethtown, Ky.; dry goods, &c.
Jaffe, A., North Adams, Mass., dry goods.
Johnston, Joseph, Richmond, Va., shoes; Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Kline, B., Dushore, Penn.; dry goods and millinery; Broadway Hotel.
Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; L. A. Katz, clothing; Gerlach Hotel.
King & McLeod, Newport, R. I.; P. King, dry goods; 338 Broadway; Everett House.
Kaufmann Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Kaufmann, cloaks and suits; 609 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; D. B. Loveman, dress goods, silks, velvets, linens, upholstery goods, and carpets; 224 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.
Lansing, W. A., Gloversville, N. Y.; clothing.
Ladewig, Ernest, Manchester, N. H.; manufacturing dress goods; Hotel Imperial.
Luther, E. T., Olneyville, R. I.; druggist.
Limpenheimer & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Wessling, Jr., brass goods; Sturtevant House.
Louisville Veneer Company, Louisville, Ky.; D. E. Kline, veneer; Grand Hotel.
Macoin, G. G., Gloversville, N. Y.; wall paper and moldings; Morton House.
Meyer, Joseph, & Son, Carthage, Tenn.; W. E. Meyer, general merchandise; Union Square Hotel.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; Hoffman House.
Meyers, J., & Sons, Richmond, Va.; R.E. Shaughter, dry goods; 154 Franklin Street.
Meyer, Mrs. E., Augusta, Ga.; millinery.
Murphy, E. L., Marshall, Mich., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. H. Walters, millinery; Hotel Normandie.
Moynan & Co., New Bedford, Mass.; S. Shanks, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.
Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. Malley, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Mosler Safe Company

The Wanamaker Store

HUMBER BICYCLES—A TRADE REVOLUTION

The logic of events creates a complete change in future methods for their distribution.

The cost of selling becomes a part of the cost of merchandise, and consumers must pay it. That statement is trite—everybody knows its accuracy.

Combined in our organization are fifty odd distinct stocks—over fifty Stores under a single roof.

Bicycle makers and dealers who support distinct stores and numerous branches have to pay the cost of twelve months' organization for practically four months' business. The result—heavy loss.

The vast combined interests of our business in which many goods alternate as the seasons change enable us to dove-tail our facilities, transfer Store space and so assign Store help that continuous activity prevents loss.

The intelligent Public is finding out this fact, and is insisting upon its general application. Bright manufacturers are understanding it with increasing clearness. It is trade law. We did not create it. But we hitch our business to the *fact*, and are drawn by it to cumulative successes.

The Humber Company is the latest and greatest convert to our modern merchandise methods. They have discovered that their costly systems are simply taxation of their customers. The result is that contracts with us for distribution will reduce the retail price of Humbers to the Public, and leave better net returns to the Company.

This combination begins with very large bona fide orders given by the

FIRM OF JOHN WANAMAKER TO THE HUMBER COMPANY

for Bicycles of the models to be produced for 1898. The next year's models will be on exhibition in our Store on December first at the price of

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR HUMBER ROADSTERS

Silly people have started trade talk that the Humber company would retire from manufacturing in America. The foregoing nails *that* falsehood. The company is now more intensely alive than ever before.

By the agreement under which the business between our firm and the Humber company is to be transacted we take over the entire sale for the cities of New York and Philadelphia, with the territory covered by a radius of one hundred miles in each direction from each centre, including the cities of Hartford, Conn., on the East, and Washington, D. C., on the South.

Parallel to the contract for next year is the purchase of the

ENTIRE STOCK OF HUMBER BICYCLES FOR 1897

They are all guaranteed to be of the full Humber quality. If jealousy or ignorance asserts that there is anything inferior about these Bicycles you can, upon our authority, brand the statement as false.

By this operation we are enabled to introduce our Humber business to the vast and loyal Humber Public in most interesting fashion. It will be our privilege to book orders and promptly deliver.

HUMBER ROADSTER BICYCLES AT $65
HUMBER TOURIST BICYCLES AT $67.50
LADY HUMBER BICYCLES AT $75

All sizes are shown in our stock this morning.

Humber salesmen will be here to meet the Humber patrons, and Humber mechanics will be in our repair shops.

The Humber Branch at Bedford and Fulton avenues, Brooklyn, will be continued.

The Humber Branch at Fifth avenue and Forty-second street will be continued.

At both of these places there will be full stocks of 1897 Humber Bicycles for sale this morning, and every convenience for facilitating general business with our Store in New York will be afforded. Orders will be accepted and any desired commissions for our customers will receive prompt and thorough attention.

The Humber Branch at No. 3 Park Place will be closed.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts:

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD

Grand Circuit Meetings Close with Good Sport—Stables Now Breaking Up.

TWELVE HEATS ON THE CARD

Alcidalia Continues as Favorite in the 2:12 Trot, but Is Beaten by Derby Princess—Two Accidents Mar the Racing.

If the last meeting of the Grand Circuit was not quite up to the sensational form of those that preceded it, the sport that marked the wind-up yesterday was a decided improvement on what was furnished earlier in the week. Twelve heats were necessary to clear the card, and it was only by stretching the rule about trotting in the dark and setting the State law regarding this at defiance that everything was over on schedule time.

The Favorite Beaten.

The unfinished 2:12 trot was the first event. Though Alcidalia had been behind in both the heats trotted on Thursday, she continued to be the favorite. She was away back in the third heat, when Emma Offutt, one of Brooklyn's crack steppers, led the party home in 2:11¼. Grace Hastings was dangerous in this mile until she slipped up on the home stretch. Then Alcidalia settled down to business and got the best of a contest with Derby Princess in 2:13¼. She could not dispose of the black mare from Cleveland so easily the next time, though the pace was more rapid, for the latter came with a great spurt from the last turn and finished so close that it was difficult to separate them. The judges saw Derby Princess a few inches ahead, but from the spectators' side Alcidalia had won, so there was more grumbling about the work in the stand. There was no room for argument about the sixth heat, for the Princess shook Alcidalia off, coming home and beating her fairly in 2:11½.

The money was on Heir at Law for the 2:07 pace, but it was more by good fortune than superior speed that he landed it. Javelin outfooted him in the first heat, but the sturdy black horse overhauled the mare from the Pacific Slope the next time, and then nipped Mignon by an eyebrow in 2:07¾. This effort told on all three of the pacers, but Heir at Law managed to get through again and secure a second heat in 2:09¾. At this stage Pearl Onward joined in the chase, and had the exhausted Lamonte at her mercy, as she played with him in the fourth heat at the slower clip of 2:10¾. In the fifth round Javelin and Pearl Onward collided on the turn going to the half, the sulky which the former drew being so much damaged that she had to be pulled up. The other mare went on after her driver had climbed into the sulky again, but she was behind the flag when Heir at Law staggered home in 2:15.

As the men who were driving Javelin and Pearl Onward did not agree as to who caused the upset, and the judges could not be sure that either was to blame, they distanced both mares. This gave Heir at Law a race he could not have won, and at the same time advanced Mignon and Ben D. to unexpected good fortune in a share of the purse.

A Second Mishap.

There was another mishap in the second heat of the 2:16 trot, when Gloster H. and Black Seth locked sulkies just past the three-quarter pole. Hary Bush, the youthful Iowa trainer, behind Black Seth, was thrown out and his horse came tearing down the stretch with one leg outside the shaft. Patrolman Hunt wheeled his big charger into line and had the runaway trotter captured in a trice. As this accident was one that nobody seemed responsible for, Black Seth was placed, and he got near enough to Georgiana in the third heat to tie Alrich for second place in the runaway.

The special attraction, Marion Mills, set out at a merry clip for her mile without a driver. She was at the half in 1:02, paced up the hill to the sixth furlong in 1:34⅝, and finished in 2:07¾. This is three seconds below her best record at that way of going, and a half second slower than her performance on Wednesday.

There is a general breaking up of the big stables here, now that the Grand Circuit is over. Some go to Brooklyn for the meeting at Parkway track on four days next week; others are engaged at Rigby Park, Portland, and some of the Westerners will return home for the Fall circuit.

Following is the summary:

2:12 Class, Trotting—The Press Purse, $3,000.

Derby Princess, bl. m., by Charles Derby-Princess, by Administrator, (H. T. Sanders)	1	8	9	2	1	1
Alcidalia, b. m., by Sir Walter, Jr., (Dore)	2	4	7	1	2	2
Fred B., br. g., by Reveille, (Whitney)	4	1	5	4	3	3
Emma Offutt, br. m., by Gambetta Wilkes, (Herbert)	6	3	1	3	5	4
Van Zandt, b. m., (Devereaux)	5	2	4	7	6	ro
Cephas, b. g., (Kelly)	9	7	3	6	4	ro
Fred Kohl, bl. s., (Arthur)	7	5	6	5	7	ro
Athanio, br. s., (Geers)	3	9	8	8	dr	
Grace Hastings, ch. m., (Spear)	8	6	2	9	dis.	

Time—2:11¾; 2:12; 2:11¼; 2:13¼; 2:11; 2:11½.

2:07 Class, Pacing—Purse, $1,500.

Heir At Law, bl. s., by Membrino King-Estabella, by Alcantara, (Geers)	3	1	1	3	1	
Mignon, b. m., (M. F. Sanders)	2	2	3	4	3	
Ben D., ch. s., (Noble)	6	4	4	5	2	
Javelin, b. m., by Creole, (Walker)	1	3	2	2	ds	
Pearl Onward, b. m., by Onward, (Spear)	5	5	5	1	ds	
Nicol B., b. s., (McLaughlin)	4	ds.				

Time—2:08¾; 2:07¼; 2:09¾; 2:10¼; 2:15.

2:16 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $1,000.

Georgiana, b. m., by Messenger Wilkes, dam by Kentucky Prince, (Noble)	4	1	1			
*Alrich, bl. g., (Stoner)	1	3	2			
*Black Seth, bl. g., (Bush)	2	6	3			
Purity Wilkes, b. m., (Dore)	4	2	4			
Gloster H., br. s., (Devoy)	3	5	6			
Big Timber, b. s., (Knowles)	5	4	5			

Time—2:15; 2:16¼; 2:15.

*Divided second and third premiums.

To-day's Card at Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; special weights. Futurity course.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Mr. Hunt	Isen	115
Wasteful	Afghan	115
Julius Caesar	Iduna	115
Commerce	Nigger Baby	115
Field Lark	Blissful	112
Merlin	High Hoe	112
Cuimera	Duchess Annette	112
Momentum	Homelike	112

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Seven furlongs.

Harry Reed	126	Cacique	106
Peep o' Day	126	Libertine	103
Typhoon II	123	Braw Lad	104
Octagon	118	Leedsville	104
Ramiro III	117	Hanlon	102
Redemond	114	Thum	100
Sun Up	112	Salvado	100
Buckwa	110	Trillette	97
Imperator	109	Her Own	96
Sallie Wequad	107		

THIRD RACE.—The Great Eastern Handicap of $5,000, for two-year-olds. Futurity course.

Hamburg	135	George Keene	111
Archduke	124	Kitefoot	111
L'Alouette	120	Briar Sweet	109
Firearm	120	Kenmore Queen	108
Handball	117	San Venado	106
Plaudit	115	San Antonio	103
Blueaway	115	Gypceiver	98
Bowling Brook	115	Sailor King	97

FOURTH RACE.—The Autumn Cup of $5,000, for three-year-olds and upward. Two miles.

Ornament	123	Sunny Slope	109
Ben Eder	119	Dutch Skater	105
Ben Holladay	114	Partridge	98
Rensselaer	112	Lobengula	95
Sir Walter	112	Jefferson	85

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile.

King T.	113	Bermudillo	102
Rubicon	111	Cromwell	101
Harry Reed	108	Debride	100
Rondo	107	Old Saugus	98
Patrol	106	Domitor	92
Libertine	106	Rey del Tierra	87
Dorian	104	Leedsville	87
Salvable	102	Break o' Day	85

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward. Full steeplechase course.

Flushing	165	Sayonara	137
Trillion	156	Wood Pigeon	142

ORIENTAL HANDICAP WEIGHTS.

Secretary H. S. McIntyre of the Brooklyn Jockey Club has announced the following weights for the Oriental Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, to be run at the Gravesend track on Tuesday:

Ben Brush and Requital, 127 pounds each; Clifford and Ornament, 124 each; Handspring, 123; Flying Dutchman, 122; Havoc and Lehman, 113 each; Ben Holladay, 111; Sir Walter, 110; Loki, 109; Don de Oro, 108; Buddha, 107; Ben Eder, 106; Ramiro and Dr. Catlett, 105 each; Sunny Slope, 104; Dutch Skater, 100; Maurice, 97; Lake Shore, 95; Lincoln II., 92.

Inaugural Steeplechase.

The weights for the Inaugural Steeplechase, at two miles and a half, to be run on the same day, are as follows:

Lion Heart, 168 pounds; Peconic, 165; Royal Scarlet, 162; Phoebus, 160; Bonaparte, 155; Trillion, 152; Counsellor Howe and Sir Play, 148 each; Canewood, 145; Beaumont, 144; Decapod, 140; Wood Pigeon, 138; Erie, 135.

HEAT DID NOT STOP GOLF

Many Players Out in the Different Matches on the Westbrook Club Links.

CUTTING AND TRAVIS TO-DAY

Cutting Has a Close Game with Clark and Wins by One Hole—Theron G. Strong Wins the Handicap and O. W. Bird Makes the Best Scratch Score.

Golf at the Westbrook Golf Club, near Islip, L. I., went on yesterday with the usual amount of enthusiasm, and the day, besides being characterized by excessive heat, had several intensely animated features, all of which combined to make it one of the most interesting since the tournament commenced, last Wednesday morning. Such heat as came pouring down from the unsympathetic rays of a powerful sun has probably never been felt in any golf contest in this country before.

"Nothing but golf would keep these players here," said a jolly, but copiously perspiring member. "The really sensible thing to do would be to find a cool place, cover one's head with ice, and stay there."

Two or three young players ventured the remark that they could play better in that kind of weather, but they were looked at pityingly. Even John E. Roosevelt, who has give a cup for a future tournament, and has spent many years in the hot districts of Australia, found it hot, even under the shade of an enormous white helmet. But the game, however, went on. Thirty-two finished the big open handicap, and the scores ran very evenly, although they were all higher than the average; but the hot sun seemed to throw a glare on the ground that was trying to the eyes.

The winner of the handicap and the silver cup as first prize was Theron G. Strong of the Ardsley Club. For a comparatively new player, he put up an excellent game, doing the eighteen holes in 100 strokes, actual, and only six players went under that figure. Mr. Strong's handicap was 18, giving him the net score of 82. E. S. Knapp of Westbrook and Daubeney Brandreth of Dutchess County tied for second prize at 87 net. The gold medal for the lowest scratch score was taken by one of Meadowbrook's most active golfers, Oliver W. Bird. His score, 96 strokes, is:

Oliver W. Bird, Meadowbrook—									
Out	6	4	6	5	6	6	6	8	—51
In	7	3	5	4	4	5	6	7	—45
Total									96

Dr. Holbrook Curtis, after playing the first round with George E. Armstrong, was too much overcome by the heat to continue, and withdrew. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., did the same after making the low record of 44 strokes for the first nine holes, and John T. Terry, Jr., also had enough after playing a short time.

The most exciting match of the day was the semi-final round for the Westbrook Cup, between B. Bayard Cutting, Jr. and George C. Clark. Cutting was three down at the end of the sixth hole. Then he took a spurt and made five in succession, being two ahead, but Clark made things even at the end of the eighteenth, and the odd hole had to be played to determine the result. Cutting just getting it by one stroke. W. J. Travis won his round with H. B. Hollins, Jr., the gold medal winner on the first day, by the high score of five holes and four to play. The last nine holes he did in 39 strokes, the lowest record since the tournament began. His full score was:

W. T. Travis, Oakland—									
Out	6	4	4	5	4	7	5	7	—46
In	5	3	5	4	3	5	4	6	—39
Total									85

Cutting, Jr., and Travis will meet to-day in the final for the Westbrook Cup, and the final in the consolation event will also be played. The players and scores in the different events are:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Theron G. Strong, Ardsley	100	18	82
E. S. Knapp, Westbrook	101	14	87
D. Brandreth, Dutchess County	105	18	87
W. L. Gunther, Westbrook	108	18	90
W. H. Dixon, Rockaway	98	7	91
J. C. Powers, Dyker Meadow	100	8	92
Joshua Sands, Shinnecock	107	15	92
A. D. Cochrane, Ardsley	98	5	93
Oliver W. Bird, Meadowbrook	96	2	94
George E. Armstrong, St. And'w's.	97	2	95
E. H. Moeran, Jr., Shinnecock	97	2	95
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook	98	2	96
C. W. Barnes, Shinnecock	104	8	96
Alexander Morten, Ardsley	100	3	97
S. A. Jennings, Westbrook	114	16	98
Monson Morris, Columbia	116	18	98
John E. Roosevelt, Westbrook	112	14	98
J. R. Suydam, Westbrook	110	12	98
F. B. Pratt, Queens County	112	13	99
J. H. Adams, Dyker Meadow	113	14	99
J. M. Knapp, Westbrook	105	5	100
J. P. Knapp, Westbrook	112	12	100
Cambridge Livingston, Westbrook	118	18	100
Howard Maxwell, Westbrook	114	14	100
A. G. Jennings, Dyker Meadow	111	10	101
Louis Livingston, Westbrook	101	..	101
H. M. Adams, Queens County	109	8	101
C. D. Barnes, St. Andrew's	107	3	104
J. H. Tailer, Ardsley	106	2	104
T. R. Strong, Westbrook	125	18	107
H. R. Townsend, Oyster Bay	110	5	105
L. E. Larocque, Shinnecock	121	2	119

Westbrook Cup.—Semi-final Round—W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Westbrook, beat George C. Clark, Jr., Shinnecock, 1 hole, (19 holes;) W. J. Travis, Oakland, beat Harry B. Hollins, Jr., 5 holes and 4 to play.

Consolation Tournament.—Semi-final Round—S. A. Jennings, Westbrook, beat Fred B. Pratt, Queens County, 2 holes and 1 to play; C. L. Tappin, Westbrook, beat Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook, 2 holes and 1 to play.

There will also be a mixed foursome today in which Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the woman golf champion, will take part.

GOLF AT LENOX.

The Ambassador's Cup Won by David W. Bishop, Jr.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 10.—The finals in the match for the Ambassadors' Cup were played on the links to-day, the contestants being David W. Bishop, Jr., and William A. Taylor. Bishop won over Taylor by a score of 6 up with 4 to play. About 350 people were at the links when the play was in progress, and many of them followed the players around the course. Among the watchers were Señor and Señora De Lome and Señor Fernandez of Havana, who is their guest; Baron Herman, Charge d'Affaires Von Reichenau, Dr. Emmet of New York, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Miss Carrie Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mrs. Myles Standish, Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Dennis, Fred T. James, Nelson Robinson Nelson Robinson, Jr., Mrs. Alfred Devereux, Miss Mildred Devereux, John Sloane, Miss Evelyn Sloane, J. Abercrombie Burden, Jr., Anson Phelps Stokes, John Sherman Hoyt, Miss Whittaker, Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, and Herbert Parsons.

Bishop won the first hole by superior putting, the second was halved, and the third was Taylor's by the longest put of the season. They were now even up and had a race for the "heart breaker," the worst hole on the Lenox links. Bishop gave Taylor stroke at each round at this hole. Bishop won the hole, thus making him one up. The fourth and fifth holes were won by Bishop. Taylor got the sixth, but Bishop won the seventh, and at the end of the first round was four up.

On the second round Taylor had bad luck, getting caught in the "Devil's lane," and Bishop won the match at the fifth hole, six up with 4 to play. The news of Bishop's success was cabled to Baron Theilman, the donor of the cup, who in return sent a congratulatory cablegram.

Taylor received a prize in the form of a miniature silver cup, holding, perhaps, half a gill. This was presented by Mrs. John E. Alexandre.

Newport Yachting Notes.

NEWPORT, Sept. 10.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Steamer Conqueror, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt; steamer Giralda, owned by E. S. Reinwick; steamer Turbese, owned by Mr. Schwartzmanner; schooner Sea Fox, owned by A. Tucker. There were no departures.

The yachts in port are steamer Sultana, owned by J. R. Drexel; steamer Margarita, owned by A. J. Drexel; steamer Black Pearl, owned by E. B. Sheldon; steamer Electra, owned by E. T. Gerry; schooner Hildegarde, owned by G. W. Weld; sloop Ilderim, owned by C. Vanderbilt, Jr.; schooner Intrepid, owned by C. O'D. Iselin; sloop Daffodil, owned by F. P. Sands; sloop Zigeuner, owned by M. Agassiz; sloop Dorothy II., owned by H. P. Whitney; sloop Esperanza, owned by A. S. Van Winkle; sloop Vaquero III., owned by H. B. Duryea; sloop Puck, owned by E. D. Morgan; sloop Wawa, owned by J. A. Stillman.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks' Final Game with the Pittsburgs Resulted in a Draw.

EACH TEAM SCORED TWO RUNS

It Was a Pitchers' Battle Between Sullivan and Hastings—Brooklyns Had a Picnic with Breitenstein's Curves—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Baltimore	80	33	.708
Boston	82	35	.701
New York	75	40	.652
Cincinnati	65	48	.575
Cleveland	57	59	.491
Washington	53	61	.465
Chicago	53	64	.453
Brooklyn	52	65	.444
Philadelphia	51	66	.436
Pittsburg	49	65	.430
Louisville	49	68	.419
St. Louis	27	89	.233

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 2; Pittsburg, 2.
Brooklyn, 11; Cincinnati, 4.
Baltimore, 9; Louisville, 0, (forfeited.)
Boston, 10; St. Louis, 9.
Washington, 9; Cleveland, 4.
Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 6.

Games To-day.

Brooklyn in New York.
Chicago in Baltimore.
Philadelphia in Boston.
Louisville in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in Washington.

The New Yorks and Pittsburgs played a draw game at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon before 2,000 perspiring "rooters." When Umpire O'Day called the game at the end of the ninth inning on account of darkness, with the score 2 all, the players of both teams thought it was the best decision O'Day had made during the entire game, as they suffered considerably from the heat.

It was a pitchers' battle between Sullivan and Hastings. The New Yorker had the best of it.

Hastings was very effective in innings when a score seemed imminent. In the Pittsburgs' eight inning a sharp piece of fielding by McCreery probably stopped a run. Hastings had reached first, and Rothfuss sent a single into right. McCreery gathered up the ball and by a magnificent throw caught Hastings at third. Padden's fielding was a notable feature of the game. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Tiernan, lf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Joyce, 3b.	0	2	3	1	1		
Davis, ss.	1	0	4	3	0		
Gettig, 2b.	0	2	3	3	0		
M'Creery, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Clark, 1b.	0	2	10	0	0		
Warner, c.	0	0	6	2	0		
Sullivan, p.	0	1	0	1	0		
Total	2	9	27	11	1		

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Rothfu's, 1b.	0	1	10	1	0		
Padden, 2b.	0	0	3	7	1		
Smith, lf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Davis, rf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Hoffm'r, c.	0	0	7	0	0		
Ely, ss.	1	1	4	4	0		
Brodie, cf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Merritt, c.	0	1	3	1	0		
Hastings, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	2	5	27	14	1		

New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2
Pittsburg	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—New York, 1; Pittsburg, 2. First base on errors—New York, 1; Pittsburg, 1. Left on bases—New York, 9; Pittsburg, 4. Bases on balls—Off Sullivan, 3; off Hastings, 1. Struck out—By Sullivan, 5; by Hastings, 2. Two-base hits—Tiernan, Gettig. Sacrifice hit—McCreery. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, G. Davis, (2,) H. Davis. Wild pitches—Sullivan, 2; Hastings, 1. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

BROOKLYN BATTED HARD.

Hit Breitenstein's Curves Almost When They Pleased.

Breitenstein, the Cincinnatis' ten-thousand-dollar pitcher, was anything but a puzzle to the Brooklyn team at Eastern Park yesterday. The home team found his curves for a total of fifteen hits, including two three-baggers and three doubles. Fisher was very effective against the Reds, with the exception of the fifth and sixth innings. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, rf.	2	0	1	0	0		
Griffin, cf.	2	3	5	0	0		
Shindle, 3b.	1	2	2	2	1		
A. Smith, lf.	3	4	4	0	0		
Lach'ce, 1b.	2	2	10	0	0		
Corcoran, ss.	1	1	1	4	0		
Grim, c.	0	1	3	1	0		
G. Smith, ss.	0	1	0	2	0		
Fisher, p.	0	1	1	2	0		
Total	11	15	27	11	1		

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Holliday, lf.	0	1	5	1	0		
Hoy, cf.	0	2	5	0	0		
Miller, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Beckley, 1b.	1	2	3	1	1		
Hitchey, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0		
Corr'an, s s.	1	1	2	3	2		
Irwin, 3b.	1	1	0	2	0		
Peitz, c.	1	2	6	0	0		
Breit'st'n, p.	0	1	1	0	0		
Total	4	12	24	7	3		

Brooklyn	2	0	2	1	0	0	2	4	—11	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 7; Cincinnati, 4. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Cincinnati, 8. Base on balls—Off Fisher, 1; off Breitenstein, 3. Struck out—By Fisher, 3; by Breitenstein, 3. Three-base hits—Griffin, Lachance, Breitenstein. Two-base hits—Shindle, A. Smith, Lachance, Grim, Corcoran. Sacrifice hit—Miller. Stolen bases—A. Smith, Shoch, Hoy. Hit by pitched ball—Jones, G. Smith. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Baltimore, 9; Louisville, 0.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—Louisville refused to continue playing to-day because Umpire Kelley called Keeler safe at first in the seventh inning, allowing Quinn to score the winning run, and forfeited the game by the score of 9 to 0. Both sides took continual exception to Kelley's umpiring, and Dexter was ordered from the game. Score:

Two out when game was forfeited.

Baltimore	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	—6		
Louisville	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	—5		

Earned runs—Baltimore, 1; Louisville, 3. Base hits—Baltimore, 10; Louisville, 8. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Baltimore, Arnold and Robinson; Louisville, McGee, Dexter, and Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Kelley.

Boston, 10; St. Louis, 9.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The Browns batted Lewis out of the box in the fourth inning to-day, and Nichols was substituted. In the fifth a wild throw by Lowe gave the visitors an opening, and they scored five runs. Then Boston, by good hitting, aided by bases on balls, won out the game. Score:

Boston	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	3	—10
St. Louis	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—9

Earned runs—Boston, 4; St. Louis, 2. Base hits—Boston, 11; St. Louis, 16. Errors—Boston, 3; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Bergen, Nichols and Ganzel; St. Louis, Donahue and Douglass. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Washington, 9; Cleveland, 4.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Senators to-day won their seventh game this week, taking four straight from Cleveland. Swaim was batted hard, but the Indians played a slow game, and the Senators made their hits at opportune times. Score:

Washington	0	0	4	0	0	2	1	2	—9	
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Washington, 8; Cleveland, 3. Base hits—Washington, 12; Cleveland, 12. Errors—Washington, 1; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Washington, Swaim and Farrell; Cleveland, Young and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter.

Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 6.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The Quakers and Chicagos had another exciting finish to-day, the Colts winning out in the ninth inning. The visitors hit Becker, late of Montreal, hard enough to earn seven of their eight runs, but almost lost the game by bunching four errors in the sixth inning. Score:

Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	—6	
Chicago	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—8	

Earned runs—Chicago, 7. Base hits—Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 12. Errors—Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Philadelphia, Becker and McFarland; Chicago, Friend and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Other Games.

In Buffalo—Buffalo, 8; Scranton, 4.
In Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; Providence, 3.
In Toronto—Toronto, 11; Wilkesbarre, 11.
In Montreal—Springfield, 14; Montreal, 8.
In Newark—Newark, 7; Reading, 2.
In Richmond—Richmond, 12; Athletics, 5. (First game.) Richmond, 8; Athletics, 0. (Second game.)
In Paterson—Norfolk, 2; Paterson, 0. (First game.) Paterson, 9; Norfolk, 1. (Second game.)

The St. Lawrence Yacht Club.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 10.—The Race Committee of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club has decided that all challenges for the Seawanhaka Cup must be restricted to the twenty-foot class. The time for the receipt of challenges expires Sept. 18. After that the first challenge that comes must be accepted.

CYCLE RACING AT WAVERLY

Good List of Events Run by Fast Riders in a National Circuit Fixture.

FRED J. TITUS FROZEN OUT

The Company Too Speedy for the Quill Club Handicap Winner—Several Bad Spills—Closing Day of the New Jersey State Fair.

WAVERLY, N. J., Sept. 10.—Despite a number of bad spills and the procession of ambulances they necessitated, one of the most interesting features of the New Jersey State Fair was the National Circuit fixture run off by professional and amateur wheelmen on the Waverly Park track yesterday afternoon. The prizes were up to the limit allowed for both classes, and the events were spirited in spite of the wilting heat that bathed the 3,000 spectators in perspiration. The temperature probably was responsible for the erratic riding of a number of favorites, who threw up the sponge to lesser stars, and also for some of the accidents.

In the first mile of the two-mile handicap for amateurs Thomas Adamitz of the Excelsior Boating Club of Paterson was so severely injured by a fall that he was removed to the Newark City Hospital. In the second heat of the professional five-mile handicap, Oscar Headstrom, C. S. Henshaw, H. R. Steensen, and W. H. Hicks all went down and each received bad bruises. In the second mile of the final heat of the five-mile handicap six riders were injured.

The prettiest and most hotly contested of all the card was the five-mile handicap race for professionals, in which the trial heats were decided at two miles. Fred J. Titus was scratch man in the first trial heat, but was not able to qualify for the final. He was equally unfortunate in the mile open professional event, in which he was the favorite.

The summary:

One Mile, Open, Amateur—Final heat won by George Reith, H. W., New York; second, C. M. Ertz, R. W., New York; third, Ray Dawson, New York A. C. Time—2:18.

One-mile Handicap, Professional—Final heat won by Oscar Headstrom, R. W., New York, (120 yards;) second, Matt Apgar, S. W., Brooklyn, (160 yards;) third, H. P. Mosher, Storm King, New York, (120 yards;) fourth, C. S. Davis, Buffalo, (120 yards.) Time—2:03.

Two-mile Handicap, Amateur—Final heat won by C. M. Ertz, R. W., New York, (scratch;) second, Jack Jasper, Jersey City, (30 yards;) third, S. Parrott, Chatham, (150 yards.) Time—4:33 3-5.

Half-mile Handicap, Amateur—Final heat won by F. L. Kramer, R. W., New York, (30 yards;) second, Charles Schlee, N. V. W., Newark, (20 yards;) third, George Reith, H. W., New York, (scratch.) Time—1:02.

One-mile Professional—Final heat won by Major Taylor, Cambridgeport, Mass.; second, Al Newhouse, Buffalo; third, F. A. McFarland, San Francisco; fourth, L. A. Callahan, Buffalo. Time—2:08 3-5.

Five-mile Handicap, Professional—Won by F. A. MacFarland, San Francisco, (scratch;) second Nat Butler, Cambridge, Mass. (scratch;) third, C. M. Murphy, Brooklyn, (250 yards;) fourth, L. A. Callahan, Buffalo, (100 yards.) Time—11:29 4-5.

One Mile and a Half, Tandem, Handicap, Amateur—Won by W. Weiler, Atalanta Wheelmen, Newark, and Bert Ripley, K. A. C., Newark, (60 yards;) second, C.

A NEW JUMP IN MANHATTAN

Prices Respond to a Rumor that Russell Sage Had Sold Out to the Metropolitan.

ADVANCE OF $4.00 A SHARE

Mr. Sage Denies that He Has Sold, but Confidence in a Consolidation of the Elevated and Surface Systems Is Strong.

There was another sudden and strong rise in Manhattan Elevated Railroad stock yesterday, illustrating the strength of the conviction of the Street that a plan for the consolidation of the Manhattan and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company has been practically completed or is so far advanced that its success is assured.

The stock closed on Thursday at 108 asked and 107⅝ bid, a gain of a dollar over the day before. It had not, however, shown any remarkable fluctuation since the strong rise in the early part of last month, when it jumped from 95 to 108 in two days. Yesterday a rumor was generally circulated that Russell Sage had sold his Manhattan stock to representatives of the Metropolitan Company. The Street believed it because many facts accepted as significant in that direction have been known a month or more and had prepared speculative minds for such a result.

Few people in the money district of the city doubt that an arrangement of some kind involving a union of the elevated and surface roads is certain. The only question seriously discussed is how close the alliance will be—whether it will be a common ownership or only traffic arrangements.

The shorts in Manhattan have been trying hard to cover. Frightened by the rumor of Mr. Sage's action, they yesterday made another rush to escape from the trap, and the result was a supplementary and severe squeeze.

In the afternoon Mr. Sage publicly and formally denied the story. So far as could be traced, the buying was for no special account. Brokers all over the floor had buying orders. The stock closed at 111⅝, an advance of 4 over the price of the day before, after having showed an advance during the trading of 5⅜ a share.

The facts recall Mr. Sage's promise to the Manhattan bears in an interview printed just after the last squeeze. "This is one of the times," he said, "when it is serious to be meddling with other people's property, and expensive to be selling other people's securities short. Efforts to bring about private settlements are not amounting to anything. They continue, but I feel just now as I have felt from the start, that there is only one way in which these bears who have been pounding Manhattan and trying to discredit it can properly make their contracts good. And that is by going on the Stock Exchange just like ordinary mortals. I think they will be able to get what they want—at a price."

The feeling is that this programme is being carried out, and the bears are more nervously apprehensive than ever. George Gould is on his way home, and the management of the elevated is yet experimenting with methods of improving the power. The petroleum plan has been definitely rejected, and Manager Fransioli said last night that the compressed-air system has failed to do the work required of it, although the inventors yet believe that they can meet his requirements.

The friends of Manhattan now talk of the third-rail electric system, and of a huge combination of elevated trains run by electricity, and surface cars reaching every section of the city with interchangeable tickets, and with the two East River bridges as grand distributing centres.

The usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. will be declared by the Manhattan Directors next week. The Directors say they expect before long to advance the rate to 4 5 per cent. basis. Aside from this, however, the feeling on Wall Street is that the real reason for the great strength of the stock is the confidence that Mr. Sage and Mr. Gould on the Manhattan side, and Mr. Whitney and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company on the other, have a thorough understanding, which may at any moment that they see fit be developed into an open, declared alliance and a virtual consolidation.

WHEAT MARKET IRREGULAR.

Sentiment Bullish, with Crop Conditions Unchanged—Foreign Inquiry Urgent, with Fair Export Business.

The wheat market was feverish and irregular yesterday. In its salient features it recalled Aug. 23, when the highest record quotations of the season were made, while there was a slump at the close. The circumstances attending the dealings yesterday were about the same. With the strongest of bullish sentiment, crop and yield conditions unchanged, foreign inquiry for offers, notably from France, urgent, and fair export business, and sustaining European cables, the market broke from high quotations and rallied and sagged with profit taking and buying until the close of trading was weak and the quotations at points under Thursday's last prices.

The range of contract wheat was wide, that of September being 1½ cents and that of December 1⅝ cents, while the net losses were: September, ⅛ cent and December ¼ cent. There was a new order filed for 70,000 bushels of wheat to be red for Uruguay, formerly Argentine's market. Other business was 120,000 bushels of wheat for Europe, 100,000 bushels of corn, and about 250,000 bushels of oats. During the day a rumor that there had been a reduction by France of 10 cents a bushel in the export duty on foreign wheat was harped upon. In the late afternoon a positive denial came from the best authority on the subject.

Corn continued to be interesting, with bullish news from Nebraska. It has attracted all sorts of speculators. The course of the wheat futures was: September—Closed Thursday, $1.01¼; opened and high, $1.05⅜; low, $1.03⅝; close, $1.04⅛. December—Closed Thursday, $1.01⅞; opened and high, $1.03; low, $1.01⅜; close, $1.01⅝.

September corn closed at 36⅜ cents, a net loss of ⅜ cent, and December at 35½ cents, a net loss of the same.

September oats closed at 25 cents, a net advance of ¼ cent.

Dollar Wheat in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—September wheat sold at $1 to-day. December came within three-quarters of a cent of that figure, but declined before the close to 98, an advance of a quarter of a cent since yesterday. September wheat closed at 98½. Strong foreign markets, seaboard engagements, and rumors of a reduction in the French wheat tariff were the bullish features. The reaction was caused by realizing sales.

DEFENDS BAYVIEW DOCTORS.

Superintendent of Johns Hopkins Hospital Denies that a Patient Was Killed by Thyroid Extract.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—Superintendent Hurd of the Johns Hopkins Hospital to-day denied the assertion in a letter published this morning in The London Chronicle that eight insane patients were dosed with thyroid extract until one of them died. Dr. Hurd said that patients at Bayview were treated, but that the treatment was not so much in the nature of an experiment, as claimed by The Chronicle's informant, as it was the administration of a well known remedy which had recognized standing in the medical world. He continued:

"Dr. Henry J. Berkeley, associate in neuro-pathology at the Johns Hopkins University, gave the treatment. I know The London Chronicle thinks the Johns Hopkins Hospital has been doing something very bad, but I do not think it was so bad. The patient that died did not die from the effects of the thyroid extract, but of tuberculosis. The extract was given for eleven days, and then stopped. After that the woman lived seven weeks."

Mr. Frothingham Gets a Divorce.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 10.—Howard P. Frothingham, Mayor of the Borough of Arlington, Secretary of the Fish and Game Commission of New Jersey, and a well-known Wall Street broker, was to-day granted a divorce from his wife, Julia H. Frothingham.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Map of the Southern Pacific of Lands Between Mojave and the Needles Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—A decision of the Secretary of the Interior fixing the status of the lands embraced in the grant of the Southern Pacific Railroad between Mojave and the Needles was promulgated to-day. The lands will embrace all the alternate sections between the two points mentioned for twenty miles on each side of the road, the distance being 242 miles. They lie along what is known as the Atlantic and Pacific Road, leased by the Atlantic and Pacific Company.

The lands have been in controversy between the Atlantic and Pacific and Southern Pacific since 1884. A commission appointed by the Secretary of the Interior in that year recommended the acceptance of the Southern Pacific map, but the Atlantic and Pacific filed a protest alleging the grant claimed by the Southern Pacific was practically the same as that claimed by the Atlantic and Pacific under a former grant. The protest had the effect of causing the Secretary to lay the matter aside. The decision rendered to-day is in the form of a letter in reply to a reminder of the unsettled condition of the matter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated in 1890. The Secretary approves the recommendation of the Commissioner accepting the Southern Pacific map, and thus deciding in favor of its contention, saying:

"Aside from the merits of the contention made by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, it seems to me to be clear that after the resolution of Congress of 1870 no question could be raised as against the right of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to build along the route indicated upon the map of 1867, and, if so built, that the road should and must, under the terms of that resolution, be accepted. He also refuses to consider as of force the contention of the Atlantic and Pacific attorneys that the leasing of the line to the Atlantic and Pacific Company conferred the land grant rights upon that company."

UNION PACIFIC REORGANIZATION.

No Aggressive Action on the Part of the Government Expected.

Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who is a member of the Union Pacific Railway Reorganization Committee, said:

"There is nothing now in the way of a completion of the Union Pacific reorganization except the necessity of waiting until the Attorney General decides whether he will file an appeal from the foreclosure decree or not. There is no indication that the Government intends to take any aggressive action, but the Attorney General may desire a modification of the order in order the better to protect the Government's interests. It is expected that he will decide on his course within a day or two. Everything else is completed, including deposits of bonds and stocks and the payment of the first installment of the assessment on the stock. It is not intended to call another installment for some time to come."

The T., St. L. and K. C. Election.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 10.—The annual meeting of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad here yesterday was a very harmonious affair, as President Kneeland was on hand to vote much more than a controlling interest of the stock. Ninety-five thousand shares were represented at the meeting.

The following Directors were elected: John P. Morris, S. H. Kneeland, and Joseph S. Stout of New York, and S. K. Wilson of Trenton, N. J.

To Increase K. C., P. and G. Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 10.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company to-day it was voted to increase the capital stock to $23,000,000. The former capitalization was $20,000,000. The additional $3,000,000 of stock provides for 120 miles more trackage.

CANNOT GET CARS ENOUGH.

Enormous Freight Traffic Exhausts the Resources of the Railroads in the West.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road is trying to borrow 5,000 cars from some of the Southern roads to allow it to handle all of the traffic that is offered it. Unless it is able to get the cars it will have to lose considerable business. At present it is using all the cars available and is unable to keep up with the demand for cars from all points on its line.

The situation is becoming very serious, not only with the St. Paul, but with the Northwestern, the Burlington, Rock Island, Atchison, and all of the other Western and Northwestern roads. They are simply unable to handle all of the traffic that is offered them. All of the roads report that not only are they deluged with grain traffic, but that west-bound merchandise is offered them in great volume, doing away with the necessity for hauling empty cars on the return trip.

INVITED TO VISIT HAWAII.

The Island Government Offers to Pay the Expenses of Senator Bacon of Georgia.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 10.—United States Senator O. A. Bacon, who opposed the annexation of Hawaii at the last session of the Senate, has received an invitation from Minister Thurston to visit Hawaii and see for himself the condition of affairs there. Mr. Thurston adds that if agreeable to Mr. Bacon the entire expenses of his journey to the islands and back will be borne by the Hawaiian Government.

Senator Bacon has declined the invitation, stating that his opposition to annexation is basic, and that his acceptance of a courtesy from the Hawaiian Government at this juncture might be misconstrued. Senator Bacon also has received a letter from Senator Morgan urging him to go to Hawaii.

PROBABLY FATALLY HURT.

Young Brown Thrown from His Wheel by a Trolley at Derby, Conn.

DERBY, Conn., Sept. 10.—George Brown, a rising young lawyer of this city and son of John H. Brown, who is well known throughout the State from his prominence in Masonic and Odd Fellows circles, was probably fatally injured to-night by being thrown from his bicycle under a passing trolley car.

The accident happened on the Housatonic bridge in Shelton, and was due to Brown's efforts to cross the track to avoid danger. It is feared that he will not live through the night.

THE CHURCHVILLE MYSTERY.

G. A. Smith, Husband of the Woman Who Was Shot, Arrested.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 10.—According to expectations, George A. Smith, husband of the woman who was shot at Churchville yesterday morning, was arrested at 9 o'clock to-day. The arrest was made by Deputy Sheriffs Salyerd and Hawley and Detective Muir on the complaint of Sheriff Schroth. Smith was taken before Justice J. D. Wright, and was charged with assault in the first degree.

Mrs. Gertrude M. Smith, the sufferer from the crime, passed the greater part of the night in a very weak condition, being only aroused at times by the care and ministrations of attending nurses and physicians. The bullet, which lodged in the head near the right ear, has not been removed.

Friends of Mrs. Smith have been informed by the family that there are no hopes of her recovery.

PLUMBER JACOBS SHOCKED.

Completed a Circuit in Turning on an Electric Fan.

George. P. Jacobs, a manufacturer of plumbers' supplies, was alone in his office at South Ninth Street and Broadway, Williamsburg, Thursday, when he reached for an electric button to start the fan. In doing so he leaned against the radiator, just below the button, and as his hand fell on the tin surrounding the rubber of one button, a current was created, and he fell unconscious to the floor.

It was several minutes before Mr. Jacobs revived, and he then found that the electricity had burned a hole in his left leg.

YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC

Much Distress Reported from the Quarantined Towns in Mississippi.

NEEDED SUPPLIES CUT OFF

Ocean Springs Issues an Appeal for Assistance—Nothing Alarming in the Reports Concerning the Spread of the Contagion.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10.—Dispatches from Biloxi to-day say that the situation there is becoming unbearable. Drug stores are running out of medicines. President Lemon of the Biloxi Board of Health has wired President Oliphant urging him to see that the requests for drugs are promptly attended to.

The Biloxi Board of Health this morning issued a notice to all physicians that they must report within twenty-four hours to that body all infectious, contagious, and suspicious cases met within their practice, under a penalty of $100 fine. There were no serious developments at Biloxi this morning, and all the reported cases of fever were said to be convalescent.

Ocean Springs reported one new case and one suspicious case this morning, but no deaths have occurred since that of Seymour, reported yesterday. An urgent request, however, has been forwarded to New Orleans for yellow fever nurses. A corps of at least five trained nurses is absolutely needed, because it is said that many of the sick at Ocean Springs are not receiving the attention which only experienced yellow fever nurses can give. New Orleans will probably find some way of meeting the request, but if unable to do so the Federal Government will probably be appealed to.

Ocean Springs has issued an appeal for help. There are twenty-eight families in distress, and the citizens of the town have already been taxed beyond their resources. Steward Thurston, of the Marine Hospital Service, arrived there this morning, and reported to Surgeon Murray. His duties will be the hiring of hands, making of contracts and purchasing supplies and medicines in connection with the detention camp to be established near that place.

The Catholic College at Bay St. Louis has been closed, and nearly 200 boys were sent to New Orleans last night. There is no sickness at the Bay, but the professors considered it wise not to run any risks.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has established a telegraph line at the Rigolets. In order to permit the physicians stationed there to communicate with the city. A camp of detention has been established at this point, and it has now several patients.

At 10 o'clock to-day Dr. Oliphant of the Board of Health announced that the twelve cases reported last night on St. Cloud Street in New Orleans are still suspicious. They will be closely watched for further developments. No death has occurred among them, and none is expected immediately. In the meantime the Board of Health has effectively quarantined the square in which they exist.

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Detention Camp to be Established Near Ocean Springs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Reports reaching the Marine Hospital Service from officials in Louisiana and Mississippi leave no further doubt as to the fact that yellow fever exists at several points. Surgeon General Wyman stated this positively to-day, although he feels that the precautionary steps taken are keeping the disease well within bounds. At a late hour last night he received a dispatch from Dr. Murray stating that he and Dr. Carter had seen three yellow fever cases at Biloxi.

Arrangements have been completed for the establishment of the Government detention camp at a point within ten miles of Ocean Springs, which Dr. Wyman says is in every way suited for the work. Passed Assistant Surgeon White will be in charge of the camp.

CAMPHOR TREES FOR FLORIDA.

Secretary Wilson Also Talks of Having English Walnut Trees Here.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department said to-day that arrangements would be made by the department for the thorough introduction of the camphor tree in Florida. He added that there was no doubt that the tree would be a success there, as it had already passed the experimental stage. The department will give all possible encouragement in the way of supplying seed and young trees, and Mr. Wilson predicts that the country will soon be producing a sufficient supply of camphor for its own needs. He also announced his purpose to adopt a policy for the encouragement of the growth of the English walnut tree, which he thinks will do well anywhere south of Washington.

POST OFFICE IMPROVEMENT.

Postmaster General to Recommend the Construction of a Mail Shed Here.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Postmaster General Gary returned to his office to-day after his inspection of the operations of the New York Office. He said that he had decided to recommend the construction of a shed on the ground on the Mail Street side of the Post Office Building, on terms named by the New York authorities, but had not decided upon any other departure.

He had, however, familiarized himself with the workings of the office, and would be better prepared in the future to act upon questions coming up in connection with the administration of affairs of the New York office.

New Consul at Cape Town.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Alfred H. Mason has been appointed Vice and Deputy United States Consul at Cape Town, South Africa, to succeed Clifford H. Knight. Mr. Mason was born in Rockford, Ill., and lived for many years in Michigan. He removed to Cape Town in 1893.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—M. A. Jacobs, Elmont; J. W. Thompson, Erwin; J. E. Gardner, Richville, and G. L. Manning, Tracy Creek.

New Jersey—John H. Thomas, Burlington.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Extension of leave of absence is granted Capt. H. A. Shaw, Medical Department, for one month.

Capt. James B. Aleshire, Assistant Quartermaster, will proceed to Louisville, Ky., on inspection of cavalry and artillery horses, and upon the completion thereof will return to Chicago.

Post Chaplain William H. Scott, having been found incapacitated on account of disability, is retired from active service.

Lieut. William M. Wood, Twelfth Infantry, is detailed for the two years' course of instruction, beginning at the school at Fort Leavenworth Sept. 1.

Navy.

William J. Cozzens is appointed pay clerk for the General Storekeeper Department at Norfolk Navy Yard.

M. J. Morrison's appointment as pay clerk at Norfolk Navy Yard is revoked.

Surgeon F. Rogers is detached from Boston Navy Yard Oct. 4 and ordered to the Norfolk yard.

Medical Inspector J. L. Nelson is detached from Norfolk Navy Yard Sept. 30 and ordered to Boston yard Oct. 4.

Lieut. C. M. Fahs is detached from the Cincinnati on relief and ordered to the San Francisco by steamer of Sept. 15.

Lieut. F. S. Carter is ordered to the Cincinnati immediately.

Mrs. Crowley Identified Merritt.

TARRYTOWN, Sept. 10.—Mrs. Mary Crowley, the keeper of the road house at Penny Bridge, to-day identified Meldon Merritt of 67 Dursten Avenue, Sing Sing, who was arrested last night, as her assailant. He was committed to jail to await a further examination.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Scheme of Social and Relief Work in the Cornell Memorial Church.

WORK OF THE MADURA MISSION

Board of Foreign Missions Receives a Report from Southern India—Sister Marie Dolores to Take Charge of the Grace Institute.

When the plans of the Rev. John J. Foust of the Cornell Memorial Church, in East Seventy-sixth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, are put into operation, few churches in the city will have a more elaborate scheme of social and relief work. Beginning Monday a kindergarten will be started in one of the rooms of the church, with accommodations for seventy-five children. A fee of 5 cents will be charged per week for each child. This will not pay the cost, but it will take the school out of the category of a charity.

A new feature is the kindergarten for girls from eight to ten years of age. It will be held after school hours on three days of the week. Girls attending the kindergarten will be instructed in practical housework. The class will start with a membership of twenty-five.

An orchestra of sixteen pieces will be another departure in church services. The orchestra, directed by F. R. Stover, includes a child of seven, who plays one of the violins, and will furnish music for the Sunday night services.

Another department is the Cornell Outing Club, for young men. They have a fully equipped gymnasium in the basement, with baths and lockers. Another club is the Wilbut Social Club, while the woman's association is known by the mystic letters "F. B. M. S."

As soon as a competent manager can be secured, a reading room will be opened in the basement, and provided with the latest periodicals.

The poor committees of the church are preparing to increase the charity work by the establishment of a storehouse, where dry groceries will be kept and distributed. The King's Daughters and the Epworth League will give weekly entertainments. The church building is admirably fitted for the work proposed. In addition to the main auditorium, Sunday school, and intermediate department there are twenty large parlors and rooms for meetings.

WORK OF THE MADURA MISSION.

Schools Established and Services Held in Southern India.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The American Board of Foreign Missions, whose eighty-eighth annual meeting will be held in New Haven Oct. 12 to 15, has received the last annual report of its Madura Mission, in Southern India. The report shows that the work of this mission covers an area of 10,700 square miles. The City of Madura is its centre, with a population of 87,428, of which 88 per cent. are Hindus, 9 per cent. Mohammedans, and 3 per cent. Christians. The mission is in its sixty-fourth year. Each missionary has a district containing from 150,000 to 250,000 persons.

The missionary force is composed of 10 men and 9 married and 6 unmarried ladies. Their co-workers consist of 23 pastors, 123 cathechists, 287 teachers, 67 Bible women, 16 evangelists, and 10 medical agents. There are 38 churches, with a total membership of 4,565. The total number of adherents, or members of congregations, is 15,495. The total number of congregations is 307, but there are Christians in 443 different villages. Of the Christian community, only about one-third can read. There are 5 Young Men's Christian Associations and twenty societies of Christian Endeavor.

Referring to the schools established, the report goes on: Hindu girls' schools number 14, with a total of 869 pupils. Of the 7,399 children in the mission, only 1,697 can read. The total number of village schools is 134, of Christian pupils in them 841, of other pupils, 2,825; total, 3,666. In the village life there is neither order, system, rule, neatness, nor purity of body, mind, or heart. In the boarding schools the missionaries insist upon all these. No caste distinction is allowed. All eat together, and sit upon the same bench in the recitation room.

The Madura Girls' Training School has had 195 pupils. The Lucy Perry Noble Bible School for Christian workers has had 238 pupils, who have visited 1,377 houses. The Madura High School has a staff of 12 teachers and 244 pupils.

The Mission Hospital treated 47,000 patients. There were treated at the Dindigul Dispensary a total of 21,121 old and new cases. Native women have less and less fear of attending a European dispensary, and are almost as well represented as men. All classes and castes and adherents of various forms of religion are very equally represented. The natives coming to the dispensary have seemed to show increasing confidence in European medical treatment.

GRACE INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

Sister Dolores, from Seton Hospital, Will Take Charge of It.

The Grace Institute, founded by ex-Mayor William R. Grace, to furnish industrial training for young girls, will be in charge of Sister Marie Dolores of the Sisters of Charity. Sister Marie Dolores was Miss Euphemia Van Rensselaer, sister of the Rev. Henry Van Rensselaer, S. J., who took recently final vows in the Society of Jesus. Sister Dolores's first mission was among the negroes of Nassau, Bahama Islands, where she labored successfully from 1889 to 1894. She was recalled to take charge of the Seton Hospital for Consumptives, then opened at Spuyten Duyvil, which institution she will leave to assume the direction of the Institute.

LUTHERAN SYNOD CONFERENCE.

Annual Meeting Called for Tuesday in Amsterdam, N. Y.

The Lutheran Synod of the State of New York will convene in annual conference Tuesday at Amsterdam, N. Y. The Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder of this city will preach the opening sermon.

The clerical delegates to the convention from this section will be: From New York—The Rev. Dr. J. J. Young of St. John's, the Rev. Dr. G. U. Wenner of Christ Church, the Rev. F. H. Knubel of the Church of the Atonement, and the Rev. J. F. W. Kitzmeyer of Bethany; from Brooklyn—The Rev. W. E. Main, the Rev. G. Sommer, and the Rev. E. Potter; from Jersey City—The Rev. E. E. Newdeurtz. Among the lay delegates will be ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, James Fellows, F. T. Huber, H. Wefer, Jacob Steuhl, J. G. C. Taddiken, Herman Ahrens, and E. F. Ellert.

Jubilee of the Rev. Father Taafe.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the Father Taafe Jubilee are M. I. McGoldrick, Chairman; Dr. Thomas F. McCleary, Secretary; James P. Brady, Treasurer; Thomas A. Kerrigan, Deputy Surrogate; Joseph Carroll, Patrick Callahan, John Clarry, J. J. O'Connor, E. McGowan, John Tracy, George Phillips, and Joseph Russ. Father Taafe is rector of St. Patrick's, Kent and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, and is expected home from Rome this month.

Hebrew Congregations Consolidate.

Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted an order permitting the Congregation Chevra Independent Anshe Kapula and Kapula Unterstützungs Verein to consolidate under the title of the Congregation Kapula Unterstützung. Each congregation owns burial lots in Silver Lake and Mount Zion Cemeteries. Biblical scrolls, arks, and pulpits, valued at $600, and neither of them has any liabilities.

A Clerical Retreat.

Arrangements have been made by John S. Miller, F. A. Sanborn, and R. R. Upjohn, committee for the Clerical Union of the New York Catholic Club Branch, for a clerical retreat to be held at Atlantic City, N. J., from Tuesday evening next to Saturday morning, inclusive. The Rev. Father Huntington will conduct the services, which will be held in the Church of the Ascension. A dozen or more New York clergymen have signified their intention to participate in the retreat.

The Rev. S. H. Cox Called to Jersey.

The Rev. Sydney H. Cox, late assistant to the Rev. Thomas Dixon, at the Academy of Music, has been called to the Tabernacle, Jersey City, as assistant to the Rev. Dr. John L. Scudder. He takes the vacancy caused by the death of the Rev. J. Lester Wells, and begins work to-morrow. He will preach at the People's Parish, while Dr. Scudder will preach at the Tabernacle.

St. John's Seminary Changes.

The Rev. Jeremiah Hartnett, C. M., President of St. John's Seminary, Brooklyn, will shortly go to the House of the Lazarist Order, Germantown, Penn. Father Hartnett was also rector of St. John the Baptist's Church from 1880. It is expected that Father Sullivan, Director of St. John's College, Brooklyn, will succeed Father Hartnett.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Sept. 12.

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SUBJECT.—Christian Living. Romans, xii., 9-21.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good. Romans, xii., 21.

Our recent lessons have revealed to us the great fact that when "the love of God is shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost," it affects character, conduct, and condition. In character, the man becomes new within. In conduct, he is new without. In condition, he is in fellowship with Christ now, and hereafter shall be with Him, and like him forever.

There is no one book in the Bible in which this wonderful change—and the reason for it—is more fully or clearly depicted than in this "Epistle to the Romans." Its contents may be divided into three great sections or subjects.

The first sets forth the natural condition of man before God.

The second declares God's provision for meeting that condition.

The third proclaims the characteristics of those who accept this provision.

There is no distinct line of separation between the first and second sections, but the third is distinctly marked. It begins with the passage selected for this lesson.

First Section.

In the first section the apostle shows that all men are sinners. This is their natural condition before God. Not that some men are sinners some time but that all men are at all times. This is the foundation of his argument. He does not say that they are sinners because of their character or conduct among men, but because they have not come up to the requirements of God's law.

That is the standard by which God measures both character and conduct. Measured by this standard the heathen idolater and the devout Jew were alike condemned. "There is no difference," the apostle says, "for all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God." (iii., 22, 23.)

Second Section.

Now to meet the condition, "God sent forth His Son." He was "made under the law." (Gal., iv., 4.) By His life "without sin" (Heb., iv., 15.) He wrought out a perfect satisfaction of all that the law demanded for obedience. Therefore the apostle says, He "is the end of the law for righteousness." (x., 4.) "For as through the one man's disobedience the many were made sinners, even so through the obedience of the One shall the many be made righteous. (v., 19, r. v.) This "righteousness" is "imputed" or "reckoned to" (iv., 9) "every one that believeth," (x., 4,) and so by faith the sinner takes, before God's law, the standing of God's own Son. He is accounted righteous.

But the law of God not only demands a perfect obedience; it also exacts, without mercy, the full penalty for disobedience. That penalty is death. (Gen., ii., 17.) So, the apostle says, "in due time Christ died for the ungodly." (v. 6;) "wherefore as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin." (v. 12,) so by the death of another man, even "the Son of Man" which "came down from heaven, (John, iii., 13,) life is given to all men who believe Christ died—"the Just for the unjust." (1 Peter, iii., 18,) that the unjust might not die, but live.

Thus the apostle shows that God Himself met, in the person of His own Son, all of the demands of His own law, both for obedience and for penalty.

He Became the Substitute for the Sinner

"The Lord hath laid on Him the iniquities of us all." Isa., liii., 6. He took the sinner's place before God's law, that the sinner—longing to be delivered from his sins—might take His place. Thus pardon and righteousness are both provided in Jesus Christ—pardon by His death, and righteousness by His life. When the repentant sinner believes that Jesus Christ—God's Son—has thus satisfied all of the demands of God's law for him, he is "accepted in the Beloved," (Eph., i., 6,) and "being justified by faith," he has "peace with God." (Rom., v., 1.) So he enters into new relations to both God and man.

This is a brief summary of St. Paul's matchless argument on "Justification by Faith." Men exclaimed against it then as they do now. It left no place, they said, for human merit, and it took away all stimulant and desire after personal holiness. If a man's salvation was altogether of grace, and not at all because of character—the natural inference was, the greater the sinner—the more abundant the grace. Therefore they asked, "Shall we continue in sin that grace may abound?" (vi., 1.) The same thought is still held by a great many, but they are not those who have learned the exceeding sinfulness of sin. They were not then.

The apostle met this objection, in this epistle, with arguments which have never been answered. In our lesson, however, he meets it—perhaps all unintentionally—by facts, and facts are the most stubborn of arguments. Let us look at them.

In the first section of his letter, as we have seen, he gives us the natural condition of man before God. In doing this he rehearses certain characteristics of men in that condition. They are represented by the unbelieving, heathen world. In the opening verses of the last section—which are designated as our lesson—he gives us those of the believing, Christian world. As a matter of course, he does not read all of the characteristics that mark either class. Singularly enough, however, he gives us exactly the same number in each case. Let us place them in parallel columns, that we may the better see how they compare:

Natural and Christian Conditions.

Characteristics of the Natural Man.—Rom., i., 21-31.	Characteristics of the Christian Man.—Rom., xii., 1-21.
Know not God.	A living sacrifice.
Unthankful.	Transformed by renewing of the mind.
Vain in their imaginations.	Think soberly.
Heart darkened.	Fulfill ministry according to grace given.
Changed glory of God into an image.	Love without dissimulation.
Uncleanness and vile affections.	Abhor that which is evil.
Reprobate mind.	Cleave to that which is good.
Filled with all unrighteousness.	Kindly affectioned one to another.
Fornication.	Prefer one another in honor.
Wickedness.	Not slothful in business.
Covetousness.	Fervent in spirit.
Maliciousness.	Serving the Lord.
Envy.	Rejoicing in hope.
Murder.	Patient in tribulation.
Debate.	Instant in prayer.
Deceit.	Distributing to necessities.
Malignity.	Given to hospitality.
Whisperers.	Bless them which persecute you.
Backbiters.	Rejoice with them that rejoice.
Haters of God.	Weep with them that weep.
Despiteful.	Be of same mind one toward another.
Proud.	Mind not high things.
Boasters.	Condescend to men of low estate.
Inventors of evil things.	Be not wise in your own conceits.
Disobedient to parents.	Recompense to no man evil for evil.
Without understanding.	Provide things honest.
Covenant breakers.	Live peaceable with all men.
Without natural affection.	Avenge not yourselves.
Implacable.	Feed thine enemy.
Unmerciful.	Overcome evil with good.

What a marked contrast between these two classes! Something must account for it. For it is evident that it would have been absurd to address such an exhortation to the heathen as is here given to the Disciples in Rome. It would have been utterly incomprehensible to them. And yet these Disciples once belonged to the very class here described as heathen. What has made the change?

Simply the acceptance of God's way of being saved.

God's provision for man's condition, which the Apostle has here been unfolding, was faithfully preached and thankfully received. And when received his exhortation was understood and appreciated as the logical and necessary result. It has been so ever since, so that this Gospel of the grace of God has been the foundation on which all modern civilization and progress rests. No human scheme of ethics has ever proved its equal.

Having thus unfolded this Divine plan the Apostle seems to pause and look at it in amazement. The more he looks the more wonderful it appears. At last his pent-up feelings find expression and he exclaims: "O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How unsearchable are His judgments and His ways past finding out! For of Him, and through Him, and to Him are all things: to whom be glory for ever. Amen." (xi., 33-36.)

Third Section.

No wonder that he turns then, with all confidence, to his readers, and says: "I beseech you, therefore,"—in view of all this wonderful provision of His grace in Jesus Christ—"I beseech you, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." (v. 1.) No one but a new man can respond to such an exhortation. Being redeemed by the precious blood of Christ, the believer realizes that he no longer belongs to himself, but to Him who has loved him and given Himself for him. His whole being—body, soul, and mind—he lays as a willing offering at His feet. It is a "living sacrifice." "Crucified with Christ," he can say with the Apostle, "nevertheless, I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me: and the life which I now live in the flesh, I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me, and gave Himself for me." (Gal. ii., 20.) Therefore his "sacrifice" is "holy," and "acceptable unto God." And this "sacrifice" he offers not of constraint, but willingly. It is his "reasonable service." He does not desire to be "conformed" to the unthinking and unbelieving world about him, but to be "transformed"—to be more and more perfectly changed in every thought and affection. He thinks "soberly," and with all diligence and faithfulness he uses whatsoever gifts he may possess in the service of his Lord and Saviour.

This being his attitude toward God, the believer is expected to exhibit in all his social relations a corresponding spirit toward men. There is to be no "dissimulation" or "hyprocrisy" about him. He will "abhor evil" in others, but more in himself. He will "shrink from" it as if it were some horrible monster filling him with terror. Fleeing from evil he "cleaves to that which is good." He is "glued" to it. It fills his mind and heart. Moreover, he is quick to discern it in others and ready to promote it on all occasions. Having this kind and loving regard for the welfare of those about him, he does not selfishly seek his own advantage. He always bears in mind the spirit of his Master's injunctions: "When thou art bidden of any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest room, but go and sit down in the lowest room." (Luke xiv., 7-11.) In honor he prefers another.

So also in all the business affairs of life his conduct is to be marked by diligence and earnestness. Whatsoever he does he does "heartily as to the Lord, and not unto men." (Col. iii., 23.) In every work he must be "fervent in spirit, serving the Lord, rejoicing in hope," patient in all trials, seeking direction and strength by "continuing instant in prayer."

The Christian man, however, has not only social and business relations with men, but he lives in a world full of distress, and sorrow, and trial, and sin. He must therefore be ready at all times to "do good unto all men, especially unto them who are of the household of faith." (Gal. vi., 10.) Not only by his gifts must he do this, but also by his sympathy, often of more value than much money. He must "rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep with them that weep." Not thinking of himself more highly than he ought to think," he must "not mind high things, but condescend to men of low estate." If he is treated unkindly, or even unjustly, he is to bear patiently with the offender, as God, for Christ's sake, has been patient with him for "charity"—or the love of God shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost"—"suffereth long and is kind." (1 Cor., xiii., 4.)

So the man of God—in all of his relation—walks as one with Him. He commits himself, and all his interests, into His keeping. He is his guide, his defender, and his exceeding great reward. In His strength he resists evil, and through Him he overcomes. It is a blessed relationship.

Questions on the Lesson.

What great fact has been revealed to us in our recent lessons?

In what book of the Bible is this fact most clearly and fully depicted and explained?

Into how many sections may this book be divided, and what does each set forth?

What is the natural condition of man as set forth in the first section, and why?

How does the Apostle show in the second section that God has provided for the obedience demanded by the law?

How has He provided for the penalty demanded by the law?

What has Christ thus become for the sinner, and how does the sinner secure the benefit?

What arguments have always been brought against this doctrine of "Justification by Faith," and how did Paul meet them?

What comparison is made in this lesson to show the effects of this doctrine?

What had made the difference between the Christians and the heathen, and how did Paul look upon God's plan?

How does the believer in his person become "a living sacrifice"?

How is he to be changed in his social relations?

How are his business life and conduct to be affected?

How should he meet the needs of the world about him?

What are his companionship and strength?

The Rev. Mr. Junn Changes Churches.

The Rev. David P. Junn, pastor of the Mount Olivet Presbyterian Church, Evergreen Avenue and Troutman Street, Williamsburg, for the last seven years, has tendered his resignation, that he may take charge of a Dutch Reformed congregation on Staten Island. For several months Mr. Junn has been dissatisfied with the manner in which the affairs in the Williamsburg church were managed, and threatened to resign. He has formally made the announcement that he has been offered the pastorate of a Staten Island church, and at a meeting of the Presbytery on Monday evening he will ask for a letter of dismissal to the Dutch Reformed denomination.

New German Reformed Church.

The ceremonies of the laying of the cornerstone of the new German Reformed Church, in Sixty-eighth Street, between First and Second Avenues, will take place at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. There will be a prelude

The New York Times

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Nature—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Wrong Mr. Wright—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EMPIRE—Secret Service—8:20. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Southern Romance—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Shall We Forgive Her?—8:15. Matinée.
GARRICK—The Good Mr. Best—8:15. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Contented Woman—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Captain Impudence—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—A Bachelor's Honeymoon—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—In Town—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—Change Alley—8:10. Matinée—2:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening. Fireworks—8:00.
MANHATTAN—What Happened to Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:30.
STAR—The Privateer—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs Brooklyn—3:30.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

COMPLETE THE TICKET.

Time, says the Latin poet, is the consumer of things. It ever eats up opportunity. It is rather rapidly making way with the opportunity of the Citizens' Union to complete its nominations and get its full ticket into the field under the most advantageous conditions.

A morning newspaper yesterday stated with some positiveness, that the Union would submit to the approval and selection of PLATT a list of provisional candidates for Controller and President of the Council with a view to a fusion ticket. The story was untrue, of course, and it was promptly denied by Mr. REYNOLDS. But the utterance of this invention was significant of the unwisdom of delay. Rumors, though unfounded, may do harm. Postponement gives them at least some color of plausibility, and the suspicion of a deal with the Republicans would do damage not easily repaired.

It rests with the Union's Committee on Organization to name the candidates for the other officers. It will then be necessary under the ballot law to obtain 2,000 signatures to the nominating petition. Prompt action will give a forward impulse to the canvass. It would develop fresh zeal and a broader interest. It would allay all apprehensions about deals. And by destroying the remnant of a hope upon which the Republicans are basing their blustering attempts at coercing the Union it would tend to put the leaders of their organization in a more chastened and rational temper.

GOLD DEMOCRATS AND THE CURRENCY.

The currency plank of the National Democrats is as sound as the tariff plank. But it is too vague to be accepted as a programme. It calls for the maintenance of the gold standard and the retirement of the greenback. But it does not tell us how the greenback is to be retired.

Neither does Mr. BYNUM, in the address which he devoted almost entirely to the question of the currency. It is a very good address, and contains a number of pithy and memorable statements upon questions often discussed so as to darken counsel. "It is difficult to realize that in so short a space of time such a complete metamorphosis in the condition of the people should take place as to destroy every assumption and every assertion of the advocates of free coinage of silver." "That country which devises the most perfect system by which its people can transact their business freely with the least amount of money will become the richest and the most progressive." "If I am asked why silver would not make as stable a standard as gold, I answer, because the people of the whole world are measuring by the gold standard, and the length or value of the silver standard would have to be ascertained in gold every morning before any one would engage in trade or speculation." Such statements stick, and every one of them confutes a fallacy by a clear statement of the fact which the fallacy befogs.

But when we come to the point of currency reform, Mr. BYNUM lacks specification. He tells us that the thing to do is to take the currency out of politics by taking the Government out of the banking business. But he adds: "I shall not assume to discuss the details of a measure of reform because I have not had such experience in the practical administration of the banking system as would qualify me to do so." That is very well for Mr. BYNUM, but it is not good enough for the National Democrats, because it is not a platform. The "details" of the measure for taking the Government out of the banking business, while still supplying a sound basis for the currency of the people, are of the essence of such a measure. The National Democrats being a party organized to maintain principles and not to carry elections, have every advantage for formulating such a measure. All the expert knowledge the country contains is at their disposal, and would be gladly contributed. A project of law which had received the sanction of the National Democrats would by that fact have great weight and authority with the public. We believe that public opinion can be brought to the point of insisting upon the enactment of such a measure. But first the measure must be produced for information and discussion. In no other way better than by producing it could the National Democracy entitle itself to the gratitude of its fellow-citizens.

TWO BILLIONS FOR PENSIONERS.

In advance of Pension Commissioner EVANS, whose annual report on the operations of his office must soon be made up, the Auditor of the Treasury for the Interior Department reports that in the fiscal year ended June 30 there was paid out in pensions $141,200,551, or $1,747,761 more than was expended in pensions during the fiscal year 1895-6. And we have the authority of the same officer for the statement that since 1865 the Government has paid in pensions the prodigious sum of $2,148,156,095!

These figures ought to silence the vote-hunting demagogues who constantly prate about the "niggardly" policy of the United States toward the men who saved the Union. The fact is that the figures cannot be grasped by the human mind. Some faint notion may be conveyed of their magnitude by comparison. The total interest-bearing debt in 1870, representing substantially the cost in money of the war of the rebellion, was $2,046,455,722, costing the taxpayers $118,784,910 in interest annually. Yet we had reduced the debt to $847,363,800 in 1896, while paying an amount for pensions in excess of the debt incurred for carrying on the war that caused it.

This pension appetite grows by what it is fed on. Under existing laws, and with nature lightening the burden carried by the country so long and sometimes too patiently, there should be reasonable expectation that the rate of expenditure would rapidly shrink. But there are reasons incidental to developing infirmity of body and of mind among veterans that tend to keep the rate up, and these are unquestionably promoted by politicians who cultivate the good will of the veterans by lavish appropriations of public funds, all raised by taxes, to carry out recklessly made pension laws contrived to enlarge the multitudinous taps already applied to the Government barrel.

We are not surprised to learn that the Commissioner of Pensions is tremulous in contemplation of the coming together of Congress and the passage of new laws to make it easier to get original pensions and simplicity itself to have increased all pensions already granted. Indeed, it has come to be quite the common practice, we are credibly informed, for a pensioner to celebrate the granting of his pension by promptly filing an application for an increase, presumably based upon some prospective increase of disability. This practice must deprive such pensioners of much of the sentimental respect in which they have been held. Already the rate of expenditure for the year indicates that the total cost of pensions in 1897-8 may be $160,000,000, or about $20,000,000 in excess of the cost in 1896-7.

It is perfectly evident that no taxpayer can consider these figures and cheerfully look for the possibility of another war, unless war be an alternative that must be accepted at fabulous cost, no matter what it be. A new war will mean a new pension list added to the old ones, of Revolutionary pensioners, pensioners of the War of 1812, Mexican War pensioners, and pensioners of the various wars with the Indians. Experience and statistics prove that the war will cost less than the pensions. Those veterans who bled for their country thirty-odd years ago, but who did not die, and many of those who neither bled nor died, are subjecting their beloved country to a bleeding that is calculated to exhaust the country and rob its tax-earning people of veneration for the vast idle army that keeps up, from year to year, a daily drain of expenditure almost as great as was incurred to maintain the Union Army in the field.

THE SQUADRON AT SEA.

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT'S glowing report of the performance of the North Atlantic squadron at sea, published in yesterday's papers, must have caused many a patriotic breast to glow with pride. To be sure, the report consisted of glittering generalities, and thoughtful persons would have welcomed a few more of those dry facts which are essential to profound conviction. But there were two significant statements in the report. One was that the heavy ships maintained their positions in line with great accuracy during the performance of evolutions in single and double column, échelon and line. Turns appear to have been accomplished with regularity and certainty, and there were no accidents. The other statement was that something was done in the way of practical experiment toward superseding the present systems of day signaling by flags.

Mr. ROOSEVELT called attention to the fact that this was the first time that such a squadron had ever been commanded by an American Admiral. It was furthermore the first real opportunity any of our naval officers have had to handle their new and formidable fighting ships at sea in squadron evolutions. The experience was of value not only to the commanding officer of the fleet, but to the commander of each individual ship, and to every officer down to the youngest cadet. It is not saying anything new to urge that experience afloat on modern ships is what our officers most need. Experience under the burdens of responsibility at sea is what makes a man fit for command, and develops that instinctive readiness and resource which are characteristic of the able seaman. Capt. SIGSBEE'S quick handling of the Maine in the East River when he had to choose between running into a pier or an excursion boat loaded with human beings shows what a real sailor will do in emergency, and this kind of readiness is never the possession of a "port commander," but is the fruit of plentiful experience afloat. Mr. ROOSEVELT is a believer in sea service for naval officers, and under his influence squadron evolutions at sea may be more frequent than they have been in the past.

It is to be hoped that a thoroughly satisfactory system of day signaling may be developed, and the experience of squadron evolutions will go far to aid in this. The present system, which uses flags, is satisfactory in the conditions of peace, and might be even in war on vessels having plenty of spars. But naval history shows that even on the old ships signals were sometimes obscured by smoke. If the Japanese day fireworks overcome the difficulties made by smoke and the possible loss of a military mast, they will be of inestimable value. Mr. ROOSEVELT spoke in terms of high commendation of the ships and the officers of our navy. True, the quality is admirable, but the quantity is altogether too small. The navy of the United States is not big enough yet to enable us to compel all our quarrels to be settled by arbitration.

DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

The note of Democracy rings clear and true in the admirable platform of the Gold Democrats of Ohio:

"We denounce the recent tariff legislation as encouragement of extravagance and abridgement of private right, an unfair tax on all for the benefit of some of the people, and an arbitrary interference by legislation with the natural laws of trade.

"We denounce in the Dingley bill the heavier duties on lumber, wool, and hides as increasing the cost of clothing and shelter to the people."

That is the old Democratic doctrine. There is conscience in it and love of country and correct understanding of the just limitations of the legislator's prerogative. To tax the many for the benefit of the few is not right. To put fetters on the business of the whole country that the business of some of its inhabitants may prosper more abundantly by the wrongful favor is unsound in morals and indefensible as a commercial policy.

Until the delusions of free silver took hold upon their minds the leaders of the Democratic Party were wont to proclaim upon every proper occasion their hostility to the Republican policy of protection. Now they have become so indifferent to the ancient faith that they would barter away the great principle for Republican favors to silver. They exalt error to the heavens, while truth lies in the gutter.

It is left to the real Democratic Party, the National Democrats, to keep alive the principle that has given the Democracy its vitality and its victories since the war.

LICENSED PEDDLERS IN THE PARK.

How did the Park Board ever come to pass that ridiculous resolution authorizing the formation of a brigade of licensed and uniformed candy peddlers in Central Park? The pretext of the resolution is that candy and other unwholesome refreshments are now peddled in the Park by unlicensed persons. That is a very good reason for stopping the peddling and expelling the peddlers. It is no reason at all for empowering a horde of boys, "uniformed according to designs approved by the President of the board," to pervade the Park and annoy visitors by the proffer of caramels and bull's-eyes.

Really, the thing is too monstrous. The trainboy is one of the worst blots upon our civilization. Foreign visitors remark him with disgust and dismay and wonder why we stand him. The answer is that we are fatuously and criminally good-natured. But to extend the ravages of the trainboy to a place to which people resort for quiet and recreation is a new species of crime. Fancy the emotions of a tired citizen who has got himself a secluded seat in the Ramble and is preparing to enjoy his book or his meditations when a boy descends upon him, clad in raiment of Mr. MCMILLAN'S devising, and importunes him to buy sweets and perhaps light literature upon the boy's recommendation. All the soothing and beneficent influences of the place are straightway neutralized and his appropriate emotions merged into a warm desire to kill the boy. He may not kill him. He may not even kick him or make him go away, for the boy is a legalized nuisance, a part of the administration of the parks.

There are places in the Park where suitable refreshments may be procured by those who need them. There is no sort of excuse for letting loose upon its surface a lot of itinerant vendors. To favor the admission of such a nuisance into the Park is to show the most complete absence of appreciation of what the Park is made for. The Park Board should lose no time in rescinding its silly and outrageous action.

The announcement of an extra dividend of 1 per cent. on the stock of the St. Paul Railroad has had the effect of raising the price of the stock to the highest point it has reached in fifteen years. But there is much more in it than that. The Board of Directors which declared the dividend does not include any stock gamblers. It does include some of the soundest and most conservative of our financiers, with very varied as well as very large interests. It is not to be believed that such a board would declare an extra dividend unless its members had assurance, not merely that it had been earned, but that it could be maintained, in other words, that the prospective prosperity of the road was not a matter of the moment or the season, but was solidly based and likely to be enduring. Upon such a point there are no judges more capable. When they give their fellow-citizens such an assurance of belief in the future of a typical American railroad, the assurance is most valuable. It is an expert opinion that the railway system of the whole country has entered upon an era of prosperity, and of course to say that is to say that the whole country has entered upon such an era. There has not been a more striking proof of the solidity and durability of the recent recovery of business.

As good citizens the National Democrats will take a lively interest in the municipal canvass, giving their individual support to the candidates of their choice. But it is doubtful whether the National Democratic Party has any call to enter the contest as an organization. Its principles and its policies are of National scope and application. Its name shows that. Its membership, of one mind about the gold standard and a protective tariff, might come to disagreement and wide division on the issues of the Mayoralty canvass.

We remark with interest that The Sun's championship of PLATT stops at nothing, and has now been extended to take in the Raines law. The Prohibitionists denounce it, says our neighbor. So does ex-Excise Commissioner HARBURGER. Therefore, "being equally offensive to the radicals at either end of the line," it "must be a good law." There is a cheerful outlook for whoever undertakes to conduct a campaign in Greater New York on that line. Because everybody in Greater New York knows that the Raines law, from an attempt to impose the habits of villages upon a great city, has become a mere device for relieving the rural districts from taxation at the expense of the city. If PLATT consents to allow the Raines law to be made a municipal issue, the results will be enlightening to him if they are not stupefying.

It would make a curious bit of stage history if Mrs. MARY ANDERSON NAVARRO, once a theatrical queen, should emerge from the retirement of her married life as a concert singer. It is almost a pity, from this point of view, that it should have been so promptly denied. The news that she has been studying vocal art will not be a great surprise to those who were familiar with her domestic life in the early days of her success as a tragic actress. It was then a part of her daily routine of study to exercise her voice in singing, and those who heard her knew that she possessed a voice of much power and considerable compass. It was a contralto voice, and its upper and lower registers were so different in quality as to give the effect of two voices. This inequality of registers can be overcome by good teaching. If Mrs. NAVARRO should incline to the operatic stage and her voice should fulfill the promise of its youth, she might achieve the unique distinction of having succeeded as an actress and as a prima donna.

"Failures in nineteen days of August were $6,338,273, against $20,932,285 last year. What better proof could there be of the restoration of prosperity under the Dingley tariff for protection?"—The American Economist.

Under the Wilson act the moon had five phases in August, 1896, as against four this year under the Dingley tariff. Does that look as though protection were a benefit to this country?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Georgia and Tennessee, instead of arguing about the ownership of Chattanoonga, a process that will decide nothing, should take the steps necessary for settling this eminently interesting question. It is, fortunately, a very simple one. The boundary between the two States is the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, and any sea Captain, active or retired, could determine in ten minutes whether the city is north or south of that line. By sending to Charleston—of course, Savannah wouldn't do—a perfectly disinterested man could be secured to do the job, and the expense would be about $15. As a rule, natural divisions like mountains and rivers are preferable to imaginary lines for the separation of States as of nations, but still the imaginary lines do have their merits. Rivers are restless things, never satisfied with their banks, while mountains usually have summits so stubby that it's hard to tell just where the centre of them may be. Meridians and parallels, on the contrary, stay where they are put and can be found when wanted. And this controversy, if there really is such a thing—which is more than doubtful—is one to be settled by a sextant, not a chronometer, so all excuses for doubt and quarrels can be easily eliminated.

—While some Spanish and English Anarchists were making characteristic orations in Trafalgar Square, London, the other Sunday, the assembled populace, either because they did not understand what was said, or because they disapproved of the sentiments expressed, suddenly began to sing "God Save the Queen" in a manner so boisterous that the advocates of assassination could not hear themselves talk, much less effectively incite others to the use of revolvers, daggers, and dynamite. The Anarchists were not to be beaten in this way, however. Remembering where they were, they appealed to the police for protection in the sacred name of "free speech," and, what is more, they got it. The bobbies silenced the national anthem in short order, as well as divers hoots and catcalls, and the Spaniards spouted to their hearts' content without further interruption. The grave old Spectator narrates this queer incident with high approval, as "eminently creditable to the nation," and goes on to say: "If we are to have free speech, we must secure men freedom not merely to speak what good men think right, or, again, what the majority think right, but what they want to speak—provided, that is, they keep within the limits of decency. Let men speak as much about anarchy as they will, but if and when they try to carry their doctrines into effect by means of illegal acts, crush them mercilessly. That is the only safe policy." Is it? Somehow doubts on that point will suggest themselves, and it is hard to see why "decency" should form the one limit of permissible public utterance. Men are by no means agreed as to the definition of that word. One does not have to visit France to learn that opinions differ widely in regard to it, and reasonable freedom of speech might easily be violated by a policeman who pretended to decide what was decent and what was not. The Spectator assumes that in this one matter all honest men are agreed, and that all men, honest or not, should have an opportunity to argue or advocate other matters as much as they please. Well, it's a difficult problem, and at all events the English solution of it is better than those of Germany, Russia, or Turkey.

—According to entirely credible reports the local Republican leaders have received many communications from men of similar status in the interior towns and villages urging a firm stand against the Citizens' Union, and warning them that any "weakness" on the part of the organization here will result in attempts at revolt all over the State. In other words, dissatisfaction with machine methods is universal, and those who feel it are only awaiting news of a successful attack in New York to take the field on their own account. It's truly a dreadful situation, and beyond a doubt the rural politicians have judged it correctly. No wonder they urge Senator PLATT to "stand firm." If he doesn't they are lost, but the horrible phase of the matter for him is that he will be lost whether he stands firm or gives way. The countrymen, with characteristic selfishness, do not think of that.

PERSONAL.

—Much curiosity and more surprise are expressed in England at the apparent neglect of Emperor WILLIAM to send a congratulatory telegram to the Mad Mullan in regard to his capture of the Khyber Pass. That achievement was certainly a far greater triumph for barbarism than any mere duel, even between Princes, could possibly be, and for a while it looked like a real menace to the perpetuation of civilization in Asia. Why the Emperor should neglect to manifest his approval of the Mullah and to extend to a personage so congenial the right hand of royal fellowship is deeply mysterious. But, after all, perhaps WILLIAM did send a telegram, and the Mullah was too busy to open it! In due time he will have an ample opportunity to attend to his correspondence, and then British curiosity and surprise may be calmed.

—When Senator TILLMAN was Governor of South Carolina he found occasion to make things extremely unpleasant for one of the oldest and most aristocratic social organizations at the State Capital. The organization in question was the South Carolina Club, a body whose chief mission was to give annually a "State ball" to which people really notable went as a matter of course, and which was regarded as such an important event that nobody questioned the propriety of holding it in a public building. It had always been a part of their recognized duties for South Carolina Governors, Senators, and Congressmen to join the South Carolina Club, but when TILLMAN took the Gubernatorial chair the representatives of Columbia's ancient families, who, of course, controlled the club, decided that it was time to draw a line. Whispers were soon afloat that if the new Governor applied for membership his name would be buried deep under a shower of small black spheres. For this or some other reason TILLMAN made no effort to join the club to which all his predecessors had been proud to belong, but when its members began to prepare for their yearly festivity the Governor's supporters in the Legislature told them to look for some other place than the State House in which to enjoy themselves. As there was no other place in the little city large enough for such a function no ball was held. The Tillmanites tallied one for themselves with openly expressed exultation, while the "old families," having nothing to say, preserved a silence that waked echoes all over the State. Next year it was the same. The State House was refused, no ball was given, and everybody supposed that the South Carolina Club had been wounded to death by TILLMAN'S revengful pitchfork. Such was not the case. A day or two ago the Secretary of State quietly requested the Attorney General to give him an opinion as to his powers to allow the use of the State House by the club. In looking over the acts of the last Legislature it was discovered that in the closing hours of its existence the General Assembly had passed a concurrent resolution permitting the club to use the State House one night in each November. The resolution had slipped through without debate, and nobody is likely ever to know whether the Tillmanites were in a forgiving mood or merely careless. Be that as it may, the club is preparing to hold a ball more glorious than Columbia ever saw before, and Senator TILLMAN won't be there either.

—Coroner HOEBER may be, and probably is, a thoroughly well-intentioned person, but gives frequent evidence of taking himself and his office a little too seriously. The tragical associations connected with this position have never been sufficient to prevent people from ridiculing it, and for a good while the more thoughtful element in this and other communities has been convinced that what little real service Coroners render could be better performed by other officials. The office has survived simply because it was an office and had a salary attached. If Mr. HOEBER continues his attempts to emphasize his powers under the law, and especially if he tries to throw over suicides the veil of more or less complete secrecy, he is likely to shorten materially the public forbearance of which he and his fellow anachronisms are the rather ungrateful objects. To conceal suicides is to make easy the concealment of murders.

CURRENT NOTES.

A white rose is to be the distinguishing emblem on the Prohibitionists' State ticket in Nebraska this Fall.

* * *

Maine papers intimate that the much complained of damage done to the crops by deer proves to be petty when investigated, but the same term hardly applies respecting the destruction done by the amateur sportsmen who flock there to shoot the game.

* * *

It is purposed to remove the Grant statue in St. Louis from Twelfth Street to Washington Square, near the new City Hall, mainly, apparently, to give unimpeded way for street-car traffic.

* * *

Rats have already invaded the new parts of the Massachusetts State House in Boston, and are doing much harm to the books and statistical reports stored there, greatly to the disgust of the custodians, who are at their wits' end how to drive them away.

* * *

Miss B. K. Crittenden of Brookville, Kan., has written to the State Superintendent of Education that she has taught schools eight years, is seventy-five years old, and wants to obtain a State diploma, and she asks instructions what studies she needs to take up for that purpose.

* * *

The Republican Convention for the Eighth Senatorial District of Ohio has voted 1,700 times for a candidate without a choice, and has adjourned until Sept. 28. There are three nominees and not a vote has changed from the start. The convention has met twice; once in June, and again last week.

* * *

San Francisco has an Oliver Wendell Holmes Society and it celebrated Aug. 28, the anniversary of the poet's birth, by a breakfast, at which Franklin C. Mortimer, President of the association, acted as the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, though he may not have talked quite so entertainingly as the original one.

* * *

So many relic hunters have chipped pieces off a tombstone bearing the name Noah Webster, Esq., in an old burying ground in West Hartford, Conn., that the cemetery guardians have placed near it a painted sign reading, "This is not the grave of the Dictionary man." The lexicographer is buried in Grove Street Cemetery, New Haven.

PROTECTION FOR NEW YORKERS.

Why Greater New York's Controller Should Be from This City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The very pointed and timely editorial article in your paper to-day on the fact that New York City has no representative on the Board of Equalization, and the treatment which the city has therefore received, emphasizes what has been said as to the necessity of the Controller of the Greater New York being from the present City of New York. No doubt the members of the Board of Equalization mean to do their duty, and would properly spurn any suggestion that they have done intentional injustice to New York and favored their own communities, yet the fact remains that injustice has been done and other communities have been favored at the expense of Manhattan Island.

It would be the same should the Controller of Greater New York be selected from the other side of the East River. Here is the wealth, here are the assets of the greater municipality, while the prevalent condition of the annexed communities is something approaching bankruptcy. They have been drained dry by their rulers, and the practically unlimited credit of New York would be a great temptation to them. Against such temptation a Controller selected from the present City of New York would be the best safeguard. He should be a man possessing an immense store of local information, the need for which is most apparent in setting liabilities for old assessments, in passing upon disputed claims of city contractors, in approving the adequacy and sufficiency of bondsmen, and in determining questions affecting the right of charitable institutions to draw money from the city Treasury. The Controller is also Chairman of the Board for the Revision of Assessments, which acts as a kind of Appellate Court for the hearing of appeals of property owners from assessments laid for local benefit. The interests of New York property owners so far outweigh those of Brooklyn in these respects that it is difficult to imagine with equanimity a Brooklyn man occupying the position.

When it comes to questions of financial administration these considerations are even more potent. New York borrows about $50,000,000 a year in anticipation of the collection of taxes; Brooklyn about one-tenth as much. This money comes almost entirely from the banks and trust companies of New York City, and a Controller to borrow this money to advantage, should be a man in close touch with the banking community of this city. New York bonds are held in all parts of this country and Europe, and aggregate over $214,000,000; Brooklyn's indebtedness is only $61,000,000, and is much more closely held. The mainspring of New York City's finances is its sinking fund, and the Controller is the moving force of the Sinking Fund Commission. The assets of New York's sinking fund reach the imperial total of nearly $79,000,000; Brooklyn's sinking fund, on the other hand, is a little more than $8,000,000. Local interests and influences, therefore, ought to decide the choice of Controller in favor of the city which has already been distinguished by the service in that capacity of such men as Green and Myers and Fitch.

ANOTHER LOW SIGNER.
New York City, Sept. 9, 1897.

A CRY FROM THE SOUL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In looking over some old letters I have come across a wail from a sufferer: from the old days of twenty-two years ago, when the troops under Miles and Mackenzie were chasing the redskins all over the Staked Plains of Texas. When, after a long, hot ride, a column struck one of the gypsum streams, at the head of the Red River of Texas, and man and horse rushed for the bright, cooling, sparkling waters, the effect produced has not always been described. One poor soul did, however, give due expression, thus:

Red River, Texas.
(Long. 102 west, August, 1874.)

I.

O name that art a lie!
Thou tell'st of purling springs,
Where sun-browned farmers dip
The draught, or surface kiss
With thirsting, thankful lip.

Thou tell'st of babbling brooks,
Where artless children play,
Along whose verdant banks
The happy lovers stray;
Of leafy-shaded pools
Where, at the close of day,
The home-returning kine
Their lazy footsteps stay.

Thou tell'st of rolling streams
Upon whose bosoms wide
The wealth of cities floats,
And nations' navies ride,
Between whose ample shores
Sweeps in the moon-drawn tide;
And thou art—What?
A name that is a lie!

II.

Dust-stained, weary, and parched,
Thirsting, ready to die,
We ask for one cooling drop
Which, sullenly, thou dost deny,
While up from thy burning sands,
As from venomed serpent's eye,
Come the sparkles of parched brine,
Which hope of aid deny;
Art SURE the good God made thee,
And not they who His power defy?

III.

If in these Stygian realms,
Which good men shun, and bad men fear,
Where grief for e'er o'erwhelms
And mothers look on children's woes without a tear;
Where Dead Sea drops like thine
Alone are found within Creation's bound;
(If there;)
One deeper, ghastlier pit there be,
Where fitting comrades ceaseless writhe;
the vilest vile;
They who in Love's pure name have
wrought another's shame;
(Crime more doubly damned than poisoning
Eucharistic wine,)
They who have slain their babes unborn;
(Whose flitting ghosts in terror other murderers shun,)
They who for paltry gain have doubly
armed the cruel foe we seek;
If powers infernal fitting prison find
For monsters such as these,
Thy name above its triply barred door
Forever burns, with baleful, sulphurous fire!
O name that art a lie!

G. W. B.

Baltimore, Sept. 8, 1897.

Unconstitutional Section 22.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been watching the discussion about Section 22 of the new tariff, expecting to see some allusion to Paragraph 3 of Section 9 of the United States Constitution, but none of the lawyers seem to be aware of it. The clause reads: "No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another." If a Grand Forks merchant importing tea from Japan has it shipped via Tacoma, and then over the Northern Pacific, he pays no duty. If he has it shipped via Victoria, B. C., thence over the Canadian Pacific via Pembina, N. D., he must pay 10 per cent.

This would seem to establish a "preference" for the Port of Tacoma, Washington, over the Port of Pembina, N. D.

ALFRED E. WOOD.
Editor Grand Forks (N. D.) Plaindealer.
Grand Forks, N. D., Sept. 7, 1897.

A Reader's Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your to-day's issue contains a few items of interest. On the editorial page, "Stands Unrivaled," "Easily the Best." On the first page, "Croker Leaves Town." How can you reconcile the last with the first? In my opinion the doings of such as Croker represents ought to be left to the yellow circle only. And let me add—the silly stuff of doings and sayings of actors and actresses, second-hand politicians, &c., ought to be banished from your paper. It only needs your example to bring about a change in "featuring" viciousness.

OLD READER.
New York, Sept. 9, 1897.

AN OFFENSIVE APPOINTMENT.

Repugnance to the Selection of Naval Officer in New Orleans.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Henry Demas, ex-Senator from St. John and one of the most offensive of the negro politicians who came to the front in the reconstruction saturnalia, was yesterday appointed United States Naval Officer at this port. The office is not one of great importance, but the appointment is none the less an affront and an insult to the respectable people of Louisiana.

Demas reached the zenith of prosperity in the days of carpetbag corruption, and made a good thing out of politics. With the densely ignorant negro vote of St. John behind him, "Boss" Demas did a fine political business, "flopping" from one candidate to the other, and even coming over to the Democrats in an emergency.

But the uprising of the people of Louisiana against corrupt politicians ended his job as far as elections are concerned, and he has been compelled ever since to depend on what he could make out of going as delegate to National Conventions and picking up Federal offices. The fact that he had been elected as a Reed delegate to St. Louis and went over to McKinley gave him a call on Senator Hanna which was rewarded at the expense of the people of the United States and in spite of the insult it was to those of Louisiana. Ever since the election Demas has been in Washington begging for office. His discreditable career was fully explained to the Administration, so that there can be no pretense that it did not understand what style of man he was.

In the last campaign the Republicans, when drumming for votes in the South, promised a great reform. They would nominate, they declared, only good, honest, and reputable men. The Southern Republican Party was to be a very different organization from what it had been, and quite respectable; and there were not a few voters, in Louisiana in particular, who were led astray by this promise. How idle it was is well shown when the first appointment made in Louisiana is that of one of the worst negro politicians who has ever figured in the politics of the State, and whose appointment is a scandal and an insult.

England and Her American Squadron.

From the London Daily News.

Although the Admiralty have during the past few months made considerable changes in the Constitution of the various squadrons employed on foreign stations, on no station has the strength been so greatly increased as in North America and the West Indies. Each ship relieved in those waters has been replaced by one of greater tonnage; with the exception of the cruiser Cordelia, all are of modern type, and now for the first time since the formation of a North American squadron the flagship will be a battleship instead of, as heretofore, a cruiser. There are at the present time no fewer than seven vessels in commission at the home ports preparing for permanent service on that station, viz., the battleship Renown, (the future flagship of Vice Admiral Sir John A. Fisher, K. C. B.,) the turret ship Hotspur, the gunboats Medway and Medina, the torpedo boat destroyers Quail and Sparrowhawk, and the special service vessel Columbine, representing collectively a displacement of 17,646 tons. With this strengthening of the squadron it has been found necessary to modernize and otherwise improve the Admiralty property at the depots. At Bermuda a large dock is to be constructed, the Admiralty house is being repaired at a cost of £1,500, the breakwater is being improved at a cost of £6,000, the harbor is being dredged at a cost of £7,000, a hospital building is being erected at an estimated expenditure of £4,500, and a gun-mounting store will cost £3,000. At Jamaica £19,000 is being spent in improving the water supply, and the staff at Bermuda Dockyard is being greatly strengthened.

NUGGETS.

A Question for Marylanders.

What's the use of a historical name like Wellington when it can be trailed in the dust of defeat by a person named Mudd.—Washington Post.

A Jest That May Become Truth.

The most exciting game at Klondike is when the miners play poker with beans for chips. The man who wins twenty beans is sure of a meal.—Chicago Journal.

One Point Settled.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is authority for the statement that New York is the literary centre of the Nation. She certainly is the magazine poetry centre.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There's an Alternative.

"It has come to a fine pass," says The Salt Lake Tribune, "if a man can't go to jail without going to church." Suppose, Judge, you try going to church without going to jail.—Los Angeles Herald.

A Good Play Spoiled.

A few days ago a Missouri banker announced himself as a candidate for Congress and said that if elected he would give the duties of the office the same care and attention he had always given to his bank. This was a good play, but unfortunately his bank burst inside of a week and his boom exploded with a loud report.—Omaha World-Herald.

THE SONG OF WHEAT.

Frank L. Stanton in Chicago Times-Herald.

I had dreams when days were darkest—in the loneliness of night.
I was dreaming of the gleaming and the streaming of the light;
And the sod that whispered secrets to the blossom and the leaf
Sent me shimmering, shining sunward to the splendor of the sheaf!

The winds that tossed my tresses sang of treasures manifold,
And dew and star and sunlight gave their glory to my gold;
And I heard a far rejoicing, and the tempest-flags were furled
And my golden banners rippled all my riches round the world!

I heard the songs of cities, and in the shadowed dells
The ringing and the singing of all the golden bells;
For I wove the blue sky's beauty, the sunlight and the rains,
In an answer to the valleys and the pleading of the plains.

I have sweetened fervid Summers, I have starred the Winter's snow
And gladdened homes with garlands, and made the hearth-fires glow;
And my story is my glory, and my triumph is complete—
They march beneath my banners, to the thrilling song of wheat!

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

The Earl of Ashburnham Declares that the Carlists Are Preparing to Act.

HE SPEAKS WITH AUTHORITY

A Statement by the English Representative of Don Carlos—The British Trades Union Congress Proposes a National Federation.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Daily Mail publishes this morning an interview with the Earl of Ashburnham, the English representative of Don Carlos, in the course of which the Earl confirms the report that the Carlists intend to do nothing hastily, but believe that a far greater opportunity for their cause is ripening than has ever opened up before them.

The Earl said to his interviewer: "The Carlists are standing in an attitude of close watchfulness, and are ready to act when the appointed hour is struck. Everything is working in favor of Don Carlos, who cannot himself remain idle amid an unparalleled concurrence of favorable circumstances."

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

Proposal Adopted for a National Federation of Trades and Industries.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Sept. 10.—The Trades Union Congress to-day passed a resolution instructing the Parliamentary Committee to collect and distribute a special fund to assist the striking engineers.

The Congress discussed a resolution on "national federation," introduced by the National Plate Glass Bevellers' Trade Union. It read:

"This Congress is of an opinion that nothing short of national federation of all trades and industries will relieve the workers in their present unsatisfactory condition, and instructs the Parliamentary Committee to issue a circular, based on this national system of federation, with a view to enlist the co-operation of all organized workers throughout Great Britain."

The resolution was eventually passed with enthusiasm on the urgings of one speaker, who claimed that if a single union was not strong enough to defeat capital, the time had come to form such a federation.

The Congress appointed E. Harford, a delegate of the Amalgamated Railway Servants' Union, and J. Havelock Wilson, M. P., delegate of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union, as delegates to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

The Afridis Preparing to Attack Bara or Jamrud.

SIMLA, Sept. 10.—It is reported that the Afridis are collecting in the Bazan Valley, intending to attack Bara or Jamrud. The Afridis were seen by Col. Richardson's flying column returning from Khyber Pass with 150 dead. They left 300 dead behind them.

The Isakhel and Burakhel tribes have informed the Haddah Mullah that he must send them assistance or they cannot oppose the British advance.

Exchange in India.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The correspondent of The Times at Simla says a notice has been issued stating that the reserve Treasuries at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay will receive sovereigns and half sovereigns at the rate of 15 rupees per sovereign. Hitherto rupees could only be obtained in exchange for gold at the mints.

MUTINY IN THE CONGO.

Rebellious Natives Attack the Belgians and British.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 10.—Mail advices from the Congo show that the revolt in the Buddu territory is connected with the mutinous Congolese troops in the Torro district, who are said to have killed fifty-nine Belgian officers and men, to have destroyed all the forts, and to be committing depredations right and left.

An army commanded by Mugwanya, the Roman Catholic Premier of Buddu, and one of the few loyal Buddus, was dispatched to the Torro district in June in order to fight the mutinous Congolese troops on the frontier. The disloyal Buddus, availing themselves of the opportunity afforded by the absence of Mugwanya, attacked the British.

The Congolese mutineers in the Torro district have eight Maxim guns and a large supply of breech-loading rifles.

Consular Change in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 10.—Louis A. Dent of Washington, the new United States Consul here, arrived at Kingston to-day. Q. O. Eckford, the retiring Consul of the United States, leaves Jamaica for home on Tuesday next. Mr. Eckford yesterday was presented with an address from the American residents here, and was handed a purse of $700 with which to purchase souvenirs of his stay on this island.

Mary Anderson to Sing for Charity.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Mrs. Antonio F. de Navarro (Mary Anderson) telegraphs that the statement of The Daily Mail to the effect that she may appear on the concert platform in London this Autumn is absolutely false. Mrs. de Navarro adds that no only effort in this direction will consist of singing one evening in a small village for charity.

Murad Bey in Constantinople.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to The Times from Constantinople says that Murad Bey, the leader of the Young Turks, who recently returned from Paris under special guarantees of immunity offered by the Sultan, but who subsequently disappeared suddenly, has reappeared. The police cordon round the house where he was confined has been removed.

A Gambler's Suicide at Ostend.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 10.—A foreigner who is said to be Baron Max von Schrader, a Lieutenant in the German army, who has been at Ostend during the entire season, committed suicide last evening. The deceased is said to have lost $400,000 in gambling.

Iceland Fishermen Drowned.

DUNKIRK, Sept. 10.—The fishing fleet returned here to-day from Iceland and reported that out of ninety-eight boats six foundered during the season, resulting in the drowning of thirty men and boys.

England's Treaty with Mexico.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The text of the treaty concluded between Great Britain and Mexico regarding the boundary of Mexico and British Honduras was issued this morning.

Minister Rodriguez Ill.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 10.—Minister Rodriguez, representing the Greater Republic of Central America at Washington, is in this city, suffering from fever.

Nicaragua Coffee Crop Injured.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 10.—Red fungus is destroying the fruit on thousands of coffee trees in the Departments of Jinotepe and Matagalpa.

Eleven Killed by an Explosion.

VIENNA, Sept. 10.—By the explosion of a boiler at a brewery of Hohenstadt, near Olmutz, to-day, eleven persons were killed and many were injured.

The King of Siam at Brussels.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 10.—The King of Siam and his suite arrived here to-day. They were received by King Leopold and were accorded military honors.

ROYALTY IN GLASGOW.

The Duke and Duchess of York Open the New Prince's Dock.

GLASGOW, Sept. 10.—The Duke and Duchess of York this morning received the civic authorities and opened the new Prince's Dock.

The city was profusely decorated in honor of the visit of their Royal Highnesses.

EXPLOSION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Five White Men and Twenty-five Kaffirs Killed in a Mine.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 10.—An explosion of dynamite has taken place in the magazine of the George Goch deep-level mine, causing terrible havoc.

Five white men and twenty-five Kaffirs are known to have been killed.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Report that It Has Passed into British Hands Discredited.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 10.—Nothing is known here of the report, published locally, as an extract from a New York newspaper, that a concession has been granted to a British syndicate to complete the Panama Canal.

The rumor is generally discredited throughout the Isthmus.

TREASON IN AUSTRIA.

Herr Iro, a German Nationalist Deputy, Accused.

VIENNA, Sept. 10.—Proceedings have been commenced against Herr Iro, a German-Nationalist Deputy, on the charge of high treason, said to have been contained in speeches which he has delivered in protesting against the ordinances in Bohemia, ordaining the use of the Czech language side by side with the German.

PEACE IN URUGUAY.

The Government and the Insurgents Reach an Agreement.

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 10.—It is announced that peace has been concluded between the Government of Uruguay and the Uruguayan insurgents through the mediation of Dr. Ramirez, who returned here to-night from the insurgent camp with the conditions of peace.

The announcement of the conclusion of peace has been received with general rejoicing by all classes.

PANIC IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Financial Situation at Johannesburg Critical.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 10.—The financial situation at Johannesburg, Transvaal Republic, is critical, and the local authorities are urging the Government to adopt prompt measures of relief. One of the leading German firms has resolved to suspend all developments outside of its mining properties.

The Government of the Transvaal has consented to receive a commercial deputation, which will set forth the situation in detail.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN SPAIN.

An Attack on the Mayor and Magistrate of St. Martin.

FERROL, Spain, Sept. 10.—A serious dynamite bomb outrage was committed to-day at St. Martin, about three miles from Ferrol. Bombs were exploded simultaneously outside the residences of the Mayor and the Magistrate of the town. Great damage was done by the explosion.

In the confusion which followed the miscreants escaped.

THE KAISER IN COMMAND.

He Leads the Attacking Force in the Army Manoeuvres.

HOMBURG, Sept. 10.—Emperor William to-day personally commanded the attacking force in the army manoeuvres, all the troops being engaged against an imaginary army. After the manoeuvres the Emperor decorated Gens. von Schieffen, von Haeseler, and von Wittich with the Order of the Black Eagle.

The Emperor and Empress will go to Wolfgarten, near Darmstadt, to-morrow to visit the Grand Duke of Hesse.

At the luncheon which preceded the departure of the King and Queen of Italy, Emperor William and King Humbert exchanged toasts expressive of the closest friendship between the two monarchs and their high mutual esteem of the valor of their respective armies.

EAST SIDE Y. M. C. A. AFFAIRS.

Activity Awakened by the Opening of the New Building.

Since the opening a week ago of the new building of the East Side Young Men's Christian Association, at 158-162 East Eighty-seventh Street, a great awakening of activity has been apparent and the gymnasium classes are getting industriously to work. The new physical director, Dr. H. W. Muller, who formerly had charge of the work in the Young Men's Institute on the Bowery, has several classes started, and Thursday night an opportunity will be given to judge of the resources of the new gymnasium. It is nearly 70 feet long by 50 wide, and is equipped with everything necessary for physical exercise. Representatives from all the other associations will be present Thursday. The basket ball team from the Young Men's Institute will play an exhibition game, and the Harlem branch will send down some of its best members to give a gymnasium drill.

Educational classes are also starting. The educational director is C. R. Tucker, a graduate of Tuft's College and of the Springfield Training School last June. Some of the speakers secured for the various meetings during the year are the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Harshaw, Robert R. McBurney, the Rev. J. E. Busswell, the Rev. Dr. A. A. Vail, W. Schoolcraft Cooper, and John W. Wood, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. On Monday night the first members' reunion will take place. It will take the form of a reception to the new directors, Dr. Muller and Mr. Tucker. At the men's meeting to-morrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock the address will be made by the Rev. H. M. Warren of the Central Park Baptist Church. The Literary Society, which meets Tuesday night, will resume its meetings this month.

Lyman E. Ballard, physical director at the Twenty-third Street Branch last year, will have charge of the gymnasium work this coming year at the German Branch, 140 and 142 Second Avenue. The new physical director at the Twenty-third Street building is Dr. Jhon Cox, and that branch also has a new educational director, John H. Cox. The managers of the Twenty-third Street Branch have secured the Rev. J. Manton Smith of London, England, for a series of special services during the association week of prayer in November.

Madison Square Church House Work.

A medical department is to be added to the work of the Church House of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor, situated at 384 Third Avenue. Last year a kindergarten was established, and its success has encouraged the committee to extend the work. At present all lines of work are carried on in one room, and one line often crowds upon another, and larger quarters are needed. The work this season will be in charge of Superintendent George Graff and Miss Ellen L. Haines. Miss Anna Parker will look after the children. As soon as sufficient funds are in hand a trained nurse and physician will be engaged.

Seton Hall Scholarships.

The three free scholarships at Seton Hall College were won by Francis Maguire and Edward R. Hoppen of St. Patrick's School, Newark, and Edward Brennan of St. Patrick's School, Elizabethport. The competition was conducted at Seton Hall. There were fifty-five competitors, belonging to the various Catholic parishes of Newark. The winners will receive free board and tuition at the college for seven years.

Officers for Young Men's Union.

At the convention of the Catholic Young Men's National Union of the United States, held in Boston College, Boston, last week, these officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—the Rev. William A. McGuire, rector of the Church of the Visitation, Brooklyn; Vice Presidents—the Rev. B. M. Bogan of Rahway, N. J., and Daniel P. Toomey of Boston; Secretary Treasurer—John J. Brady of Albany, N. Y.

SUMMIT MURDER MYSTERY

Description Given of Two Men Thought to be Mr. Pitts's Assailants.

SEARCH FOR THE MURDERERS

Believed to be Bicyclists—Man Robbed of Some Clothing After the Murder—Reward of $250 Offered—The Housekeeper Recovering.

SUMMIT, N. J., Sept. 10.—All day the search of the country within several miles' radius of Stony Hill, where James C. Pitts was beaten to death last night by men who evidently expected to rob his home and make a big haul, went on without ceasing. Mr. Pitts, an aged resident of Summit, was murdered in the kitchen of his home. The news of the crime was taken to the house of Allen G. Woodruff by a negress, Mr. Pitts's housekeeper, who, despite her eighty years, is a vigorous woman. She also had been assailed by the murderers of Mr. Pitts, and her skull was badly fractured. She became unconscious after reaching Mr. Woodruff's house.

The police have little to work upon. The description of the men given by the housekeeper, Mary Davis, is poor. They are divided in their beliefs. Some think that the murderers came from New York, and others that at least one of them lived near here.

This morning, about 300 yards from the house, in a field, William Kent, one of the searchers, found a black mask. It was a manufactured one, such as are used at masked balls. John Pleasant found a railroad ticket from Summit to Hoboken on the apparent line of flight of the murderers. It had been purchased at Hoboken about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The ticket had been punched by Conductor Jewell, who ran a train out of Hoboken at 5:40 yesterday afternoon. A little later Thedore Fulton found a part of an excursion ticket from Hoboken to Summit. It had also been punched by Conductor Jewell. He advanced the theory that the men left the train somewhere between South Orange and this place, perhaps Short Hills. In that event, he would have failed to get their tickets, which he would otherwise have taken up while running between Short Hills and Summit.

Charles H. Gobe, the ticket agent at Hoboken, remembers selling tickets to this place to two men yesterday afternoon. From his description, one was a tall man, weighing about 180 pounds, and wore a very light suit. His companion was a short man, with florid face and stubby mustache. He was inclined to be stout. Conductor Jewell says two men answering these descriptions were on his late afternoon train.

Last night Dr. W. H. Jewell was summoned from here to Stony Hill to treat the injured housekeeper. He was accompanied by his son, a medical student. Midway between this place and Stony Hill they encountered two men. William Lawrence was sitting on the side of the wagon nearest the men. The men came out of the woods as the wagon was approaching, then one retired. Mr. Lawrence obtained a look at the face of the other. His description was that of the short man.

Edward Delaney, a young man who lives close to the scene of the murder, and whose father was one of the first to reach the Pitts house, also encountered the murderers. His experience was a short distance nearer the Pitts house than where Dr. and William Lawrence saw the men. Delaney was bidding toward his home and met the men on the road. He was commanded to dismount by the stout man. He did so and was forced to strip off his coat and vest and then his shirt and undershirt. Both of these were taken. He was given back his coat and vest and told to ride on. He did so. The stout man took the most prominent part in the hold-up, his companion standing in the shade and Delaney did not see him well. Delaney says there were spots on the shirt worn by the stout man. Delaney's coat and vest would not have fitted either of the men. Delaney asserts that the men were mounted on bicycles.

The following description of the two men has been sent out:

"No. 1—Short and stout, with florid complexion, light hair, dark clothing, and derby hat.

"No. 2—Medium height and build; light clothing and hat, and dark hair and complexion; both supposed to be Germans."

Prosecutor Marsh, Coroner Sinclair, and County Detective Keron arrived on the scene this afternoon and took up the case. The Coroner summoned a jury, and an autopsy will be made to-morrow. The inquest will be held on Thursday next. Gobe assured the authorities that he would know the men if he ever saw them again. The Township Committee has offered a reward of $250 for the arrest of the murderers, and Gov. Griggs has been asked also to offer a reward.

Mr. Pitt's only known relative is a brother, said to be a member of a community at Canandaigua Falls, N. Y. He was notified to-day. Mrs. Davis is resting easy to-night, and will probably recover. Her daughter, Mrs. Maria Harris, of Elizabeth, is with her.

ENGLISH SPARROWS GONE.

Departure of the Feathered Cockneys and Reasons Suggested.

Much discussion and some apprehension have been caused in the city by the sudden and mysterious disappearance of the English sparrows from most of their favorite resorts and gathering places. The absence of the birds is not acutely regretted, but people are interested to know why they went and where they are, and the superstitious find evil portents in the performance.

One suggestion is that the sparrow is an urban creature, the cockney of the feathered kingdom, and has abandoned New York, since by the various operations of the water, gas, street railway, and other companies it has acquired the appearance of an unskillfully cultivated and unprofitable agricultural section, and has gone to Jersey City, Flushing, and other places where fresh and malodorous soil is not so much or so constantly in evidence.

Another idea is that the war on noises conducted by the city authorities has in some way affected the sensitive character of the birds, while it is again pointed out that the disappearance of the English sparrow was simultaneous with the going into operation of the Dingley tariff law. The little fellows do not usually leave us in Winter. None of the other birds have yet begun their annual migration. Those who dislike the sparrow are chuckling over the idea that he departed because he thought that it was going to be cool this month, and say if he has done so he has proved himself a failure as a weather prophet, and may be panting for breath somewhere in the South and longing vainly for the river and sea breezes of New York.

Whatever the cause, it is certain that places which have been for years vocal with the ceaseless morning twitter of the sparrows and alive with his battles and foraging exploits are now at peace, that he has for some reason known to himself gone into caucus or general convention and unanimously resolved on a strike, boycott, evacuation, or some other movement that has moved him away with his family.

WHALER NEVACH LOST.

Her Captain Arrives at St. Michael—Forty-two of Her Crew Perish in the Arctic Ocean.

OTTER POINT, B. C., Sept. 10.—The steamer Cleveland, which arrived here to-day from Alaska, reports that just before she sailed from St. Michael, the United States revenue cutter Bear put into that port with Capt. Whiteside, his wife, the first and fourth officers, and four seamen of the steam whaler Nevach. They were all that remained to tell the story of the wreck of the whaler in the Arctic Ocean. The Nevach was caught in an icepack. Forty-two of her crew were lost. Thirty-one were crushed in the ice and frozen to death.

The Bear saw the vessel's signals of distress near Point Barrow, and lost no time in going to her assistance. The Captain, his wife, two officers, and four sailors were glad to leave the dismantled, crippled ship, but nine of the crew positively refused to go, and they are reckoned in the number of those lost.

THE PRESIDENT AT SOMERSET.

Has a Conference with Secretary Alger—Visit of Adjt. Gen. Ruggles—Dinner at the Koontzes'.

SOMERSET, Penn., Sept. 10.—The President and Secretary Alger have been in conference most of the forenoon concerning important public business. Another visitor, who called on the President this morning, was Adjt. Gen. Ruggles, whose retirement takes place to-morrow. Congressman and Mrs. Hicks and their daughter were also among the callers.

The President and Mrs. McKinley, Gov. Lowndes and Col. Griffith of his staff, Secretary Alger, Gen. Ruggles, Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, and Dr. and Mrs. Endsley dined with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Koontz this afternoon. Secretary Alger, Gen. Ruggles, Gov. Lowndes, and Col. Griffith will leave here on the 3:43 o'clock train.

JUDGE McKENNA GOES TO SOMERSET

To Confer with the Executive on His Tariff Decision, It Is Said.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Attorney General McKenna has gone to Somerset to confer with President McKinley upon a number of important matters which have accumulated on his desk.

It is understood that one of the things which takes Judge McKenna to Somerset is to inform the Executive as to the decision reached on the meaning of Section 22 of the new tariff law, before officially giving it out. This Section 22 has proved to be the hardest nut that has been before the Attorney General for cracking since he came into office. He has been giving the question the very closest kind of study for a month, and he admitted the other day that every time he took the matter up he discovered new phases and new points which he had to look into.

TOO MUCH GOLD ON HAND.

The Government Wants No More and May Have to Use It to Pay Obligations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The United States Treasury is actually threatened with an embarrassment of gold. The gold reserve now amounts to $145,000,000, and in the natural order of events the stock will be increased during the next six months. At the same time the National revenues are falling short of expenditures, and the total available surplus is being eaten into at an uncomfortably rapid rate. In free silver, greenbacks, and Treasury notes there is an apparent available surplus of about $80,000,000, but in reality less than $70,000,000 of this is really available for the ordinary needs of the Treasury. Therefore if the deficiency of our revenues should continue at the present rate for three or four months, and the gold reserve should be increased as anticipated, there will come a time in the near future when the Government will have to pay out gold instead of paper in its current transactions.

It is because the Treasury has more gold than it wants that Secretary Gage has rescinded Secretary Carlisle's order under which shipments of gold to the Treasury were encouraged to the extent of the payment of express charges on such consignment.

BARREN ISLAND DISCUSSED.

A Patient Sent to Live There for Her Health.

The investigation of the alleged nuisances at Barren Island, which was continued before the special committee appointed by the State Board of Health in the rooms of the Health Department yesterday, was largely attended, and developed some conflicting evidence. All the concerns against which complaints were entered were represented by counsel.

Henry H. Finlay testified that the odors from the fish and oil factories were sickening, and that when the wind blew from Barren Island he had to close his windows at Sheepshead Bay, about four miles away. This season, he said, it had been worse than ever. Dr. Samuel Kohn, Health Officer of Arverne, L. I., said that the odor was unhealthful. He did not think the buildings of the Sanitary Utilization Company modern. Several persons at Arverne, he said, had been made violently ill and had called in his services as a result of what he termed the Barren Island nuisance.

Commissioner Warin testified that he had given the contract for disposing of the city's garbage to the Sanitary Utilization Company after fourteen months of study, and he said that careful investigation had led him to the belief that Barren Island was the only available place for the work about New York.

Mrs. Mary Weinberg, who lives on Barren Island, and whose husband works in the fish factory, said there was no disagreeable odor on the island. Mrs. Mary Henckel, another resident of Barren Island, said her sister had been ordered by her doctor to live there for her health. Dr. W. S. Tromer of Canarsie said that the general health of the people of that town was inferior to that of the residents of Barren Island.

Residents of Arverne say that Summer boarders are being driven away from that and neighboring towns by the Barren Island smells, and have formed a league to get rid of it. The President is William H. Amerman.

CHICAGO THEATRE CLOSED.

The Many Troubles of the Great Northern Culminate in the Assignment of the Lessees.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The Hopkins-Thayer-Hight Company, which held the lease for the Great Northern Theatre, made an assignment in the County Court to-day to Frederick A. Rowe.

No statement as to assets and liabilities is given in the court papers. The company has been managing the theatre only a short time. The Great Northern's history since its opening last Fall has been a series of quarrels between partners, change of management, litigation, strikes, and unprofitable engagements. A. M. Palmer opened the management, and has been in litigation and a sick bed ever since. The opening play, "Heartsease," was not a success. Lillian Russell was billed. Illness delayed the engagement, which was not successful when it did come. Herrmann was expected to pull the house out of the hole. He died on the way here. Since then anything played there was to constantly decreasing business. All this time the managers were in a row with each other, mechanics' liens were filed, receipts were attached, and lessee succeeded lessee in a most bewildering way. Cheap opera was last tried, and Manrico and Zerlina were frequently omitted from the cast because salaries were not paid.

Final Fireworks Display.

Pain's season of fireworks in the great amphitheatre at Manhattan Beach will close this evening. The final display, it is promised, will be as attractive as any given this Summer.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Marie Studholme reappeared last night in the cast of "In Town" at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

The first matinée performance of "A Southern Romance" will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this afternoon.

Cleo de Merode and other European variety attractions engaged for Koster & Bial's Music Hall will arrive Monday on the Spree.

Burr McIntosh has been engaged to appear with Effie Shannon and Herbert Kelcey in "A Coat of Many Colors," which begins an engagement at Wallack's Theatre Monday.

Oscar Hammerstein announces that he will present a one-act Chinese drama entitled "The Cat and the Cherub," at Olympia Auditorium, Sept. 20, with a specially selected cast of English-speaking actors and a few Chinese.

A. Victor Benham, the pianist, will give a series of analytical lecture recitals on the programmes of the Philharmonic concerts at the Scharwenka Conservatory. Early in the Spring Mr. Benham will make a concert tour of Europe.

The Liliputians, including Franz Ebert, the dancers Pepita and Rosalta, and a number of coryphées arrived yesterday on the Fuerst Bismarck. They will open their season at the Star Theatre Sept. 20 in a new spectacular play, entitled "The Fair in Midgettown."

Anthony Hope, the author of "The Prisoner of Zenda," who has been engaged to deliver a course of readings from his works, under the direction of Major J. B. Pond, will give the first series at the Lyceum Theatre at 11 o'clock on the mornings of Oct. 25, 26, and 27.

LUETGERT CASE EXPERTS

Evidence Indicating that the Remnants in the Vat Were from a Human Being.

KNIFE UNDER A MICROSCOPE

Positive Identification of Particles of Bone—Results of Experiments in Application of Crude Potash to Various Substances.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—There was considerable progress in the Luetgert trial to-day, particularly during the afternoon session. The day was devoted to hearing expert testimony. It was shown that matter collected in the crevices of the pocket knife given by Luetgert to his former sweetheart, Mrs. Feldt, on the evening of his arrest, consisted of blood and particles of muscular tissue. The State continuously attempted to establish that the particles of bone, flesh, and organic matter taken from the vat and connecting sluice had at one time been portions of a human body, but, though their experts readily assented to the proposition that the stuff resembled the flesh and bone of the human animal, they refused to deny upon cross examination that the particles not positively identified as parts of a human body equally resembled the flesh and bone of any other warm-blooded animal which eats similar food.

The three experts who testified were Prof. Mark De La Fontaine, teacher of chemistry in a Chicago high school; Prof. Walter S. Haines, Professor of Chemistry in the Rush Medical College, and George Vincent Bailey, osteologist of the Field Columbian Museum.

Prof. De La Fontaine identified several bits of bone which he had received from Inspector Schaack, asserting that the particles were taken from the slime which was designated as being the residue taken from the sluice leading from the vat.

After a few minutes of questioning, the witness positively identified the bits of bone as human, asserting that they were portions of joints from fingers and toes. This is one of the most important facts which the State expected to establish. It produced no effect on the equanimity of the prisoner, who sitted back in his chair, wearing the usual expression of interest, but betraying no emotion as he listened closely to the testimony.

The testimony given by Prof. Haines, who followed Prof. De La Fontaine on the stand was clear and concise. He asserted that on three different occasions he had immersed a human body in a solution of crude potash heated to the boiling point, and that a slightly different result was obtained on each occasion. Each time the hair, skin, leather boots, and woolen clothes were completely disintegrated. The muscular tissues and vital organs were largely eaten away, the degree to which they were affected varying with the different experiments. In all cases the ribs and vertebrae showed to the greatest extent the effect of the action of the alkali, becoming partially disintegrated and so brittle that they crumbled to the touch. The skull was not affected to so great a degree, the larger bones of the limbs being affected but very slightly, and the joints of the feet and hands least of all. The residue obtained as the result of the experiment was of a pinkish brown color and exhaled an intensely strong and disagreeable odor. These facts correspond to the theory of the destruction of the body offered by the State.

Scrapings from Luetgert's pocket knife were subjected by him to chemical and microscopic analysis with the result that it proved to be blood and muscular tissues of some one of the higher animals. Cross-examination failed to shake his testimony.

Osteologist Bailey proved to be a very important witness on direct examination. With reservations, he asserted that one of the bones found in the ashes of the street near the factory resembled a certain bone in the second toe of the left foot of a human being. To-morrow his testimony will be concluded.

Attorney Vincent made a move in court to-day which he believes to be one of the important points of the defense. He estimates from the capacity of the vat in which the body is said to have been dissolved, and the amount of water said to have passed through it that the amount of animal flesh dissolved must have amounted to nearly 750 pounds in weight.

Assistant States Attorney McEwen says that the large amount of water was not admitted to the vat until after the pinkish brown slime had collected in the sluice, and that therefore the theory which the defense intends to advance is built on false assumption.

METHODS OF A BIG BANK.

Unexpected Internal Examinations Made by Committees of Employes—No Dishonesty in 12 Years.

In one of the largest of the National banks in New York City there is a system of internal examinations which is as unique and interesting as it is effective. There are about 110 persons employed in the bank, and the methods of appointment and promotion are so adjusted that they tend to make each employe feel a personal interest in the general welfare of the institution. Each department of the bank is subjected to a searching examination by a committee of clerks at least three times a year, and frequently four and five times. In each instance the examination begins at 3 o'clock P. M., and the President does not send word to his committeemen until just before that hour, and the head of the department which is to be examined does not know that his work is to undergo investigation until the members of the committee appear at his desk ready to go to work.

For illustration, the receiving teller's department is to be examined. That officer has no inkling of the fact, nor has any one else except the President and Vice President, and possibly the cashier. Just before the close of banking hours the President summons three heads of departments, or responsible clerks, and quietly instructs them to take complete charge of the receiving teller's department at the stroke of the hour of three. The teller meanwhile finishes his labors in the usual way, makes his final book entries and counts and packs up his money. Without any warning whatever the committee appears and takes immediate possession of his books and his currency. Under such circumstances a dishonest teller would not have a single second's time to change a figure or conceal a book. He must surrender the department to the examiners on the instant.

This method of examination has been applied to every department of the bank in question for a number of years, and the President says that since it has been in practice there has not been a trace of dishonesty in the institution. In each case where an examination is made the members of the examining committee receive extra compensation for their work. Each clerk in the bank who goes through the year without an error being charged against him also receives a stipulated bonus, and it is furthermore the policy of this bank to husband its employes' time by furnishing them with daily luncheons on the premises without charge. The bank, in fact, maintains for its private use a daintily appointed restaurant.

Another feature of this great banking institution is its credit department, which was the first of its kind to be established. It has been in operation since the beginning of 1890, and its remarkable effectiveness is demonstrated by the fact that in the handling of an average of $12,500,000 of commercial paper yearly the net loss has been less than one-twentieth of 1 per cent.

Connecticut's Peach Crop.

From The Hartford Courant.

It is about a dozen years since J. H. Hale began the extensive cultivation of peaches at Glastonbury, going into the thing as a commercial enterprise. In an early visit at the orchard, the late S. A. Hubbard, who was then in charge of The Courant, and who was a man of excellent judgment and always ready to advance the public interests, told Mr. Hale that he believed the venture was full of promise, not only for the owner but for all Connecticut. He voluntarily promised Mr. Hale all the assistance that a newspaper could give the undertaking. Readers of The Courant do not need to be told that this promise was kept. There has been a great deal in this paper about peach culture since then. Other journals have taken up the subject. The public mind has been turned to the peach industry. Many orchards have been planted, and not a few, under intelligent care, have come into bearing. It is believed that $1,000,000 worth of peaches of Connecticut growth will be marketed this year as a result of the example set by Mr. Hale and the good sense of the newspapers in giving publicity to the new departure.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Theodore Lyman.

Ex-Congressman Theodore Lyman died yesterday in Nahant, Mass., from a stroke of paralysis which he received some time ago. It was followed by illness. He was the descendant of one of the earlier settlers of New England, the first of the name having landed in 1631. He was the third Theodore Lyman, the first, a native of Maine, having laid the foundation of the family's fortunes in Boston, where he settled while quite a boy. The second Theodore was Mayor of Boston and prominently identified with the anti-slavery movement.

Mr. Lyman was born in 1833, and was graduated at Harvard in 1855 with high honors. Studying three years under Agassiz, he took the degree of Bachelor of Science. His favorite branch was natural history, and Agassiz's Museum of Comparative Zoology has been enriched by his contributions.

He became a Trustee of the Massachusetts State Reform School in 1859-60, but went to Europe in 1861, and was there when the war began. On his return, in 1863, he offered his services to his State, and was appointed volunteer aide, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, on the staff of Gen. Meade, then in command of the Army of the Potomac, serving with distinction during the balance of the war.

After the war Col. Lyman was appointed Commissioner of Inland Fisheries for Massachusetts, when that State determined to take the initiative in an effort to preserve and cultivate the food fish in her waters. He discharged the duties of this office with distinguished success for seventeen years, and contributed a great deal to the success of that work. In 1883 he ran for Congress as an independent Republican on the civil service reform issue, and was elected. Serving one term in the House of Representatives, he returned to Massachusetts and resumed his scientific and literary pursuits. As an overseer and friend of Harvard University, he took an active interest in the affairs of that institution for several years. His connection with charities was extensive, he being President of the Boston Farm School. He was also President of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and a member of a number of scientific societies at home and abroad.

Thomas Alton.

Thomas Alton, for sixty-five years a resident of this city, and formerly connected with the Stevenson brewery in Tenth Avenue, died on Thursday at his home, 429 West Fifty-sixth Street. Mr. Alton was born near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1808, and was a descendant of Lord Alton of the clan Mac Dowell. He came to this city in 1832 and engaged in business as a malster. Later he took an interest in the Stevenson brewery and remained connected with it until 1885, when he retired from active business. He was active in Presbyterian Church work. Two sons, Robert and William Alton, survive him. Funeral services will be held this morning in the West Fifty-first Street Presbyterian Church.

Flora M. Taylor.

Miss Flora Mabel Taylor died yesterday morning at her mother's home, 40 Central Park South, after a long illness.

Miss Taylor was graduated at Vassar College in the class of '95, and had distinguished herself in mathematics and biology. She was the President of her class and was awarded the Barringer Prize for scholarship in her senior year. Since leaving college she had occupied herself in part with graduate courses in mathematics at Barnard College, with the work of the New York History Club, and with charitable objects in the Church of the Messiah.

Miss Taylor was the daughter of Dr. George H. Taylor of this city, who died recently. The funeral will take place at her home on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY H. AYRES, one of the oldest dry goods merchants in Northern New York and well known throughout the State, died suddenly in Watertown yesterday, aged sixty years.

PATRICK FITZGIBBONS of Oswego, N. Y., patentee of many improved engine and steamer boilers, and well known in mechanical circles of the State, died yesterday, aged fifty-five.

BENSON M. ROMMEL died at his home, 260 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday from Bright's disease. He was born in Jersey City sixty years ago, and for forty years had been a ticket taker on the ferry of the New Jersey Railroad, now the Pennsylvania. He is survived by a widow and five children.

Mrs. LETITIA ROCHE, known to the stage as Adah Castleton, died at the home of her mother, Mrs. Parker, 383 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, on Thursday night. She was born in New York in 1859, and at one time was connected with John McCullough's company. Of late she and her husband had appeared together on the variety stage as Roney and Castleton.

WILLIAM SPOHN BAKER, who has written numerous papers on historical subjects and published several valuable works on the life of Washington, is dead at his home in Philadelphia, age seventy-four years. Mr. Baker was a member of the American Philosophical Society, the American Historical Association, and other similar organizations. He was the owner of one of the most remarkable collections of Washingtonia in existence.

TOWNSEND W. BURTIS, formerly a resident of this city, died Wednesday at Cedar Hill, Va. Mr. Burtis was born in this city eighty years ago, and came from old New England stock. He was in the commission business before the war, and succeeded in making a fortune large enough to afford him a comfortable competency. At the end of the war he moved to Cedar Hill, Va., where he resided until his death. Two sons, one of whom lives in the South and the other in the West, survive him. The body will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

Funeral of Thomas Howe.

Thomas Howe died at his home, 721 President Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon. The funeral was held yesterday from All Saints' Church, Seventh Avenue and Seventh Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Howe had been a resident of Brooklyn for more than half a century. He had been ill for two years, and a short time ago he went on his yacht to Nantucket for his health. After his return he suffered a relapse. He was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, sixty-five years ago. He came to this country with his parents when eight years old, and had lived in Brooklyn ever since. He was a baker by trade, and during the civil war he, with his brother, held large Government contracts.

BERNARD TREACY'S ACCIDENT.

Lexington Turf Man Resting Comfortably in a Boston Hospital.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—Bernard Treacy, the well-known turfman of Lexington, Ky., who was injured by an accidental fall in this city Wednesday night, was resting comfortably at the City Hospital to-day, although his case is still considered critical.

Mr. Treacy was about to enter the house of Frank C. Lappin at the South End in company with Mr. Lappin, an intimate friend, Wednesday night, when he slipped and fell, striking on an iron picket fence which incloses a garden. One picket penetrated Mr. Treacy's skull, another his right eye, and others punctured his body in a half dozen places. Mr. Treacy was taken up in an unconscious condition.

Mr. Treacy is fifty-two years old. He is very prominent in Lexington affairs, being at present a member of the Board of Aldermen and Chairman of the Police Committee.

Complaint Against Mr. Constable.

A. Hoebermann, a builder of 1,216 Third Avenue, and a delegation of workmen recently thrown out of work by Superintendent Constable revoking a building permit he had given to Hoebermann, called on Mayor Strong yesterday and asked him whether he could aid them or remove Constable. Mr. Hoebermann said his permit had been revoked on a technicality, after a disagreement with an Inspector, and that he could not get access to the Superintendent to explain the matter. "I appointed Constable," said the Mayor, "but I am sorry to say there is no law by which he can be removed."

Arm Nearly Cut Off by Plate Glass.

A heavy plate glass fell from a second-story window in an unfinished building at 173 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon and struck the right shoulder of Augustus Sarsori, forty-five years old, of 34 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, who was at work on the building. His arm was nearly cut

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John A. Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS,
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed at any of the above Exchanges for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts, subject to check at sight. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and for Estate Investments.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD ST., N. Y. CITY.
Daily market letter on application.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Richmond County, N. Y.
$310,000
4 % GOLD ROAD BONDS,
Dated Oct. 1, 1897. Due Oct. 1, 1922.
Interest payable semi-annually.
Denomination $1,000. Coupon Bonds with privilege of registration.
The New York Charter provides that these Bonds may be exchanged for
REGISTERED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
ON AND AFTER JAN'Y 1st, 1898.
Price and particulars on application.
LELAND, TOWLE & CO.,
36 Wall St., New York, 7 Congress St., Boston.
E. D. SHEPARD & CO.,
31 Nassau St., New York.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
BY
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
AND
The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.
AT CURRENT RATES, IN SUMS TO SUIT. APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY. APPLY TO
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF THE
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company,
37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

Oregon Improvement Co. Stock.
ASSENTED AND UNASSENTED.
DEALT IN BY
GUSTAVUS MAAS,
26 BROAD ST.
Established 1868. Tel. Cal: 2137 Cort.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
I have not been a partner in the firm of J. R. Willard & Co., nor have I had any interest in said firm since April 12, 1897, and any assignment reciting my membership of said firm was wholly unauthorized by me.
(Signed,) J. R. WILLARD.
Dated Chicago, September 10, 1897.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Another day of heavy trading and of strength; over 600,000 shares dealt in, and practically every active stock a strong one. Sugar Trust shares were an exception to this rule, but Sugar Trust is temporarily under manipulation by operators who have bigger interests in it now than hitherto.

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The important Western railroad stocks led in activity and gave the market its tone. St. Paul, Burlington, Rock Island, and Northwest contributed between them over a quarter of the total transactions of the day. All of them scored advances. In every one of them purchases were made confidently by the most important financial interests on Wall Street. Commission house buying in these stocks was marked and significant.

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The example which St. Paul has set (by its vote of an extra dividend allowance to stockholders) is an example which practically every one of the other Granger properties will soon follow. Northwest stockholders are certain on next dividend day to get an increased dividend—just as certain as if the vote were already taken coincident with the St. Paul declaration. Rock Island is similarly certain to join St. Paul upon a 5 per cent. basis. Others? Many.

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The time has come in current business improvement when no longer any doubt can exist as to the consequence of the vast gains made in railroad earnings; and there is the utmost significance attaching to the faith which the conservative Directory of the St. Paul Company has made plain touching the substantial and lasting qualities of this business betterment. As the St. Paul Company is representative of what is most prudent and best in railway management, there can be no hesitancy in any fair and honest quarter as to the propriety of following in its footsteps. It is now beyond the time when there can be any question as to whether the big railroads of the country are making satisfactory earnings; the time has come when this, being attested, is bound to have the sequel of a more generous distribution of profits among security owners. The only question now is, when the greater distribution will be made, how much greater that distribution shall be.

From a conservative source (which can be ranked as of the highest authority) comes the assurance that the time for the better distribution is practically here already, and that this better distribution is going to be liberal.

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Sterling exchange rates show softness. Unless new and unexpected factors get into the situation gold must soon start this way from Europe.

***

European purchases of American stocks, disguised adroitly, are being made here. New York Central earnings, St. Paul's increased dividend—such actualities cannot long be ignored by the keen-witted investor on the other side of the ocean. Bear prejudices do not weigh successfully against clear opportunities for profit.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $20,000 5s, coupon, at 114⅝, and $5,000 2s, registered, at 98¼.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	⅞	Nat. Lead	⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	½	N. J. Central	1⅜
Brook. Rap. Tran.	1¼	N. Y. Central	¾
Brook. Union Gas	4	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	⅞
Can. Southern	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Can. Pacific	½	N. Y. & N. E.	1
C., R. & Qy.	1⅛	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	1
C., M. & St. P. pf.	⅜	N. Y., S. & W. 2d pf.	⅝
Chi. & Northwest	1¾	N. Y. & Nav.	4¼
C., R. I. & P.	⅞	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅛	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	⅝
Consol. Gas	1	Ore. Short Line	1¼
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Pitts. & Western pf.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Rio Grande West	1
Gt. Northern pf.	1	Rio Gr. West. pf.	2⅜
Ill. Central	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Iowa Central pf.	½	St. P. & Omaha	2⅜
K. C., P. & G.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Lake Shore	1	U. P., 1st in. pd.	1⅝
Lousl. & Nash.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	½
Manhattan Con.	1	Western Union	⅛
Mich. Central	1¾	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	2⅛
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Hay State Gas	1	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	2⅜	Mobile & Ohio	½
Iowa Central	½	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	3
Laclede Gas	⅝	Quicksilver pf.	½
Laclede Gas pf.	1½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	⅝
L. E. & Western pf.	⅞	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Long Island	2⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	Kan. Pac. con. t. r.	2
Brook. R. T. 5s	3	Kan. & Texas 2d	1⅞
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	1⅜	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	1	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st	1
C. & O. 1st, R. & A. 1st con.	1	St. Paul con. 7s	1½
C., H. V. & Tol. 5s	1	T., P. & W. 1st	1½
E. T. gen. 5s	1	Union El. 1st t. r.	1½
F. & P. M. con. 5s	2½	U. P. 1st, '96 ex m. r.	1½
Fulton Elev. 1st	2½	U. P. 1st, 1897	1½
Hous. & Texas gen.	1	U. P. ext. s. f. 8s	1½
Int. & G. North. 2d	1	U. P., Den. & G. 1st	2½

Bond Declined.

Kanawha & Michigan 4s 1⅝

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names four to six months to run, 4⅝@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $139,556,605; balances, $5,539,320; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $293,327.

Money on call in London, ¾@1 per cent. Discounts in the open market, 1 15-16 per cent. for short and 2 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were ½c lower at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83⅜@$4.83⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¾ for demand, $4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82⅜@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95¼, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c discount. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c discount. St. Louis—80@60c discount.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 53@54c. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 54c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 42½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 345,098.52 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 25d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$3,993,512
Exports in the same period	28,782,691
Net exports	$24,788,179
Net exports, 1896	23,516,120
Net exports, 1895	33,362,356
Net exports, 1894	66,648,885
Exports, 1893	14,718,383

***

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Comstock sold at .05, 1,200 Consolidated Imperial at .05, 200 Fortuna at .11@.12½, 300 Leadville at .10, 400 Occidental at 2.00, 300 Pharmacist at .09, 200 Sierra Nevada at 1.25, and 600 Syndicate at .06. On the Mining Exchange 1,200 shares of Annetta sold at .46½, 1,200 Miami at .37¼, 4,200 Rocky Mountain at .13, 1,000 Alamo at .03¾, 2,200 Anaconda Colorado at .47@.46½@.47, 3,200 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .00@.09¾, 1,000 Isabella at .20, 3,500 Jefferson at .06½@.06½@.06¼, 500 Mount Rosa at .08¼, 4,000 Pharmacist at .08¾@.09, and 4,000 Work at .05¼@.04¾@.05.

A NEW VANDERBILT HINT.

Western Union was one of the strong stocks yesterday, selling as high as 96⅜. Over 30,000 shares changed hands. There are to be heard vague rumors—uncorroborated—which suggest that through Mr. Sage further Vanderbilt interests are soon to appear in the Western Union Directory.

ROCK ISLAND—FIVE PER CENT.

A Western Director of the Rock Island system says:

"The St. Paul extra dividend action will prove a decisive example for many other of our biggest Western railroads.

"Personally, I believe that Rock Island will on our next dividend day join St. Paul in being a regular 5 per cent. stock. We are at present earning very much more than that rate. There is no good reason why we should stop at 4 per cent."

ONE MANHATTAN FACT.

Many rumors are in circulation to explain the sharp advance in Manhattan yesterday.

Professional Wall Street, however, professes to disbelieve all of them—professional Wall Street being largely short of Manhattan stock.

What professional Wall Street is likely soon to hear is that there are to be new partners in the control of the Manhattan Road

10,000 SHARES FOR EUROPE.

Inquiry as to the cause of yesterday's marked strength in Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred brings to light the fact that there is in the New York market a large buying order for Kansas and Texas preferred, a part of which has already been executed. There will be shipped to-day to Europe 10,000 shares of this stock.

FOR LONDON AND BERLIN.

Through negotiations by Boston bankers an important German financial institution has become interested in Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf. Of this company's bonds, just purchased for European account, one-half will go to London and one-half to Berlin.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RUMORS.

Hints are to be heard of something out of the ordinary likely soon to develop which will be most favorable to Missouri Pacific. Insiders are talking confidently of the outlook for increased business. The road's earnings for the first week of September were given out yesterday showing an increase of over $90,000. Some of the bears saw cause for jubilation in this, inasmuch as the increase was not as large as that shown by Missouri Pacific's last weekly report. But that report, in which an increase of over $120,000 was shown, was for a week including ten days. The one issued yesterday was for an ordinary seven-day week.

What is most relied upon to help Missouri Pacific market values is, however, declared by friends of the property as something of much more consequence than any showing of current earnings, however big that showing may be.

Is there any possibility of a change in the property's control?

This is an inquiry heard in some high Wall Street circles.

THE GRANGERS STRONG.

The Granger group of stocks was the feature of yesterday's market. The extra dividend on St. Paul made that stock the observed of all speculative observers, but Burlington stole the former's laurels for activity and strength.

Burlington opened strong and before noon crossed par. Soon after that it caught up to St. Paul, selling at 101⅜. Over 60,000 shares were traded in. Nearly the same number of St. Paul shares changed hands, but that stock did not show the buoyancy that was expected of it. It sold to within ¼ of 102 and closed at 101⅞.

Rock Island, on transactions of nearly 40,000, crossed 95 and closed at that figure. Northwest made a new record price, selling at 128¾, and Omaha showed special strength, advancing to 83½ and closing with a gain of over 2 points. The Atchison securities were strong, and Chicago Great Western showed firmness.

It was a noteworthy fact that nearly all the preferred stocks of the Western railroads were strong. Great Northern preferred advanced 1 point on the purchase of a single 100 shares. St. Paul preferred sold up to 146. Omaha preferred at the close was not offered under 146, and 165 was asked for Northwest preferred. Rio Grande Western preferred advanced nearly 3 points on small transactions.

COAL STOCKS MOVING.

On transactions aggregating less than 6,000 shares, Jersey Central jumped to 98¼ yesterday—higher than it was when the disclosures were made showing the company to be burdened with $16,000,000 floating debt.

Delaware and Hudson, Lackawanna, the Reading stocks and, in fact, all of the anthracite coalers were strong, as were also the issues representing the bituminous properties.

A STUPENDOUS PREDICTION.

A Boston dispatch to a Wall Street house yesterday made the following statement, giving a Burlington and Quincy Director as its authority:

"Burlington's next monthly report, which will appear about Sept. 28, will show an increase of over $900,000."

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Nearly 30,000 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit were dealt in yesterday. The stock showed much strength, selling from 33 up above 35, and closing above 34. Current earnings of the company are known to be greatly in excess of those of the same period of last year.

MOVING TOGETHER.

Operations in Sugar were restricted again yesterday, and the stock was made to appear weak. The dealings in it were again only of an aggregate equal to those in Bay State Gas. Both stocks declined.

BIG WESTINGHOUSE CONTRACT.

It was announced yesterday that the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company had just received from its European company notice of the award to it by the Metropolitan Electrical Supply Company of the contract for a large electric-lighting plant to be installed in London.

GEORGIA CENTRAL INCOMES.

The recent advance in Georgia Central income bonds is attributed by friends of the company to the large increase in the business of the road, which warrants the belief that full interest on such bonds will be earned and paid. The increased traffic is largely cotton and pig iron. The movement of the former, however, is only just beginning, but promises to be very large from now on. The iron freight comes from the Birmingham district and is carried to Savannah for export. Another favorable factor for the company is the probability of the establishment by the Government of the proposed new armor plate works near Birmingham.—New York News Bureau.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"There is no halting in the advance. Business grows better in all ways, for while its speculative end breaks conspicuous gamblers for a decline, a steady increase in production, in working force, and in the power of the people to purchase is the feature which overshadows all others. Reports of New York trade unions show an increase since one year ago of 34 per cent. in the number of men at work, and a similar increase among men in like position throughout the country would exceed 840,000, while every week adds many establishments to the active list. The coal miners' strike has disclosed such facts, and brought to light such differences, that work will probably be very soon resumed by a large share of the men. The farmers are helped by higher prices for wheat, and while Western receipts do not show that they have marketed a tenth of their crop, assurance of handsome profits to come prepares them to buy liberally hereafter. Because of this and the increase of hands at work, dealers throughout the country have started to replenish stocks, which is the great force at present operating in manufactures and trade, though distribution by retail trade has greatly increased.

"A gain of 12 per cent. in one month in the output of pig iron, from 165,378 tons Aug. 1 to 185,506 Sept. 1, with knowledge that half a dozen other furnaces are preparing to resume, and that unsold stocks have been reduced 14,400 tons weekly in August, indicating a consumption of about 100,000 tons, more than explains the moderate advance in prices of finished products, averaging but 6 per cent. since the lowest point Aug. 12.

"Wheat has risen 5 cents the past week, not in a flurry, but in answer to the daily increasing foreign demand. Though reports of the crop, now almost wholly out of danger, indicate a yield never surpassed but once, foreign accounts still strengthen the belief that the deficiency abroad will be about 100,000,000 bushels more than usual, and meanwhile reports indicate that less corn than was expected will be available for export. Its price has risen about five-eighths of a cent. While wheat receipts at Chicago have been breaking records, receipts at all Western ports are for the week a little below last year's, but Atlantic exports, 9,778,138 bushels, flour included, against 4,270,755 last year for two weeks, with 5,579,771 bushels corn against 3,570,704 last year, indicate a foreign demand apparently limited at present only by ship room.

"The foreign exchanges are held strong by the lateness of the cotton crop and delay of bills against that product, and by uncertainties connected with operations of the British Government in India, which borrowed very successfully $5,000,000 in London after suspending sales of Council bills, and may probably repeat the operation. Interior movements took $4,500,000 from this city, Southern demands considerably exceeding Western, but the money market was still ready to take a rather increased amount of commercial loans, in which grocery and dry goods houses were prominent."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"The business week has been marked by a continuation of comparatively free buying from jobbers and commission merchants in anticipation of wants, at almost all important distributing points. At a number of centres special-rate excursions of merchants have increased the week's volume of business, notwithstanding the intervention of a holiday. Speculative interests in and the strength of wool remain features of that market. Cotton fabrics have improved their position in view of increased demand and cheaper raw material. There has been a falling off in general trade in portions of Texas, due in part to the unwillingness of planters to sell cotton at its present price, but at central Western points, notably Chicago and St. Louis, business has been quite active. Western iron and steel mills are practically independent of buyers for the remainder of the calendar year.

"There is only a slight falling off, 2 per cent., in the volume of bank clearings throughout the country this week, the total amounting to $1,106,000,000, notwithstanding Monday was observed as a holiday. In the like week one, two, three, and four years ago clearings were much smaller than this week, the gain being 46 per cent. over 1896, 11 per cent. over 1895, 30 per cent. over 1894, and 50 per cent. over the week in 1893. Contrasted with like clearings in 1892, this week's aggregate is less than 2 per cent. smaller, but it is nearly 6 per cent. larger than the week in 1891, and only one-half of 1 per cent. smaller than the like total in 1890.

"August gross railway earnings make the best showing of any month for years past. Total earnings of 109 companies for August aggregate $42,727,913, an increase over last year of 12.5 per cent. They may also be compared with a gain of only 4.8 per cent. in July, 2.2 per cent. in June, 5 per cent. in May, and 1.5 per cent. in April over last year. Three-fourths of all the companies reporting show gains over August a year ago, and heavy increases by prominent systems are more numerous than for years past. Southwestern roads show a gain of 10.6 per cent., the Pacifics 14.4 per cent., and all other groups but one gain in excess of 10 per cent. The only decrease is by the coal road group, 2.3 per cent. Total earnings of 107 companies, with 94,174 miles of road, for the eight months of the calendar year aggregate $299,306,878, an increase of 2.3 per cent. over 1896, in which year there was a like gain of 5 per cent. over 1895. The latter year in turn showed a gain of 4 per cent. over 1894. The Southwestern and Southern roads make the largest gains for this year's eight-months' period, while three groups show slight decreases.

"There are 173 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, against 198 last week, 308 in the week one year ago, 213 two years ago, 223 three years ago, and as compared with 300 in the like week of September, 1893.

"Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and Montreal show a falling off from last week, but are still very large, aggregating 5,461,506 bushels. With the exception of last week, when the total exports aggregated 6,268,247 bushels, they are the largest for any week this year, and compare with exports in the like week a year ago of 3,790,141, in 1895 of 1,810,000, in 1894 of 2,780,000, and in 1893 of 5,357,000 bushels. Corn exports are the largest for any week since last Spring, aggregating 4,143,348 bushels, against 2,656,000 bushels last year, 840,000 bushels in 1895, 69,000 bushels in 1894, and 850,000 bushels in 1893."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie, ¼, to 18⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 14⅜. Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 63⅜; Illinois Central, ¼, to 112, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 45. Atchison sold at 16⅝, Canadian Pacific at 76⅝, St. Paul at 104, and New York Central at 115¼. British consols were firm, at 111½ for the account.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	328	National Union	201
American Exchange	171	New Amsterdam	205
Broadway	232	New York	230
Chatham	293	New York County	700
Commerce	205	Ninth National	97
Continental	130	Pacific	185
Corn Exchange	290	Park	256
East River	135	Phenix	100
Fourth National	180	Seaboard National	170
German American	110	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	350	State of N. Y.	112
Imp. & Traders'	535	Third National	90
Manhattan	230	Tradesmen's	102½
Mechanics'	193	U. S. National	200
Mech. & Traders'	110	West Side	275
Merchants'	144	Western National	120
Nassau	160		

There was a sale of 25 shares of Park at 262.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the United Traction and Electric Company, Jersey City, to be paid Oct. 1, 1897. Transfer books will close Sept. 21.

A quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the capital stock of the Commercial Cable Company, (Mackay-Bennett system,) payable Oct. 1, out of the net earnings, has been declared. Books will close Sept. 18 and reopen Oct. 2.

Leland, Towle & Co. of New York and Boston and E. D. Shepard & Co., New York, offer in another column $310,000 Richmond County 4 per cent. gold bonds, $1,000 denomination, dated Oct. 1, 1897, and due Oct. 1, 1922. These bonds may be exchanged after Jan. 1, 1898, for registered stock of the City of New York.

Notice is given that a regular dividend of $3.50 a share on preferred stock and $2 a share, with extra dividend of $1 a share on common stock of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company has been declared, payable Oct. 21 at the company's office, 30 Broad Street, New York. Transfer books will close Sept. 29 and reopen Oct. 12.

The Board of Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company has declared a quarterly dividend (No. 116) of 1¼ per cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable at the Treasurer's office, Oct. 15. For the purposes of the annual meeting on Oct. 13 and of the above dividend the transfer books will close on the afternoon of Sept. 20, to be reopened Oct. 14.

Messrs. H. Amy and Henry K. McHarg, representing holdems of securities of the Oregon Improvement Company that dissented from the plan of reorganization prepared by the Waterbury Reorganization Committee, announce that they approve of the modified plan of reorganization of that committee, and they therefore have abandoned their own plan and recommend that all who have deposited securities with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company under their plan, withdraw them and deposit them under the plan of the Waterbury committee.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	208	207
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Ave. 1se 2d	109	111
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	193	194
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	77	79
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	5	6
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	335
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	37½	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	71	77
Kings County Traction	47	48
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	100
New Orleans Traction common	5	7
New Orleans Traction preferred	23	25
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	200
Third Avenue Railroad	153	155
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mas.) Traction pf.	92	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 5s	103¾	107½
Metropolitan Ferry	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	85	90
Union Ferry stock	67	68
Union Ferry 5s	106	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	86
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	95	96
Indianapolis Gas stock	145	150
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock	50	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	73	75

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	91	93
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	74	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	297	300
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	330	340
Madison (Wis.) stock	59	61
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	87	90
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	116	118
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company con.	105½	106½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	35	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	97	99
St. Joseph (Mo.)	41	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87	90
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	146	148
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	155	158
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	34½	35
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	86½	87½
Western Gas Co., bonds, Milwaukee	102½	103½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose common, when issued	50½	51
Glucose preferred, when issued	95	96
Herring-Hall Marvin	2	4
Herring-Hall Marvin pf.	21	23
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	73	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	96½	98½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Michigan-Peninsular Car	11	13
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
New York Biscuit Company	106	108
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	4	7
Pennsylvania Coal	340	365
Pratt & Whitney	8	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	62	65
Standard Oil Trust pf. ex dividend	330	335
Trenton Potteries	12	15
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	52
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	157	158
Worthington Pump Company pf.	91	95

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	1	1⅛
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	35	40
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	50	51
New York & New Jersey Telephone	140	145
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	142
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	21	23
Trow Directory pf.	27	31
Wool Exchange	110	112

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—Arbitrage trading was the principal feature in the local market to-day, with interest chiefly centred in the Northern Pacific, Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, and Pennsylvania. New York was a heavy buyer of the latter stocks, and it was reported that Mr. Housman secured the bulk of the purchases. A New York dispatch credited him with having bid 114 (equivalent to 57 here) for any part of 5,000 shares. Local holders took their profits in St. Paul and Northern Pacifics, but their offerings were taken readily by houses with New York connections. The industrial stocks were less active and weak, the whole group, excepting the Pennsylvania Heat shares, which were firm and in good demand, declining substantial fractions. United Gas was sold on rumors of opposition to the lease of the City Gas Works.

Little was done in the tractions, but the local issues were steady. Metropolitan, however, was offered at 123½, without buyers. The report that Russell Sage had sold his entire holdings of Manhattan stock to William C. Whitney is denied officially. Mr. Whitney is not interested in Manhattan and does not own a single share of the stock. The market closed steady. Closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	30⅝	31
Northern Pacific com. t. c.	20⅜	21¼
Northern Pacific pf.	54⅞	55⅛
Pennsylvania	56⅞	57
Reading t. c.	13 15-16	14⅛
Reading 1st pf.	27 15-16	28
St. Paul	101⅛	101½
W. N. Y. & P.	3⅜	4
Met. Traction	123¼	123½
Baltimore Traction	18½	18⅝
Philadelphia Traction	71⅜	71¾
Union Traction	11⅜	11½
Penn. H., L. & P.	17	17½
Penn. H., L. & P. pf.	38⅞	39
United Gas	85	85¼
Electric Storage	32	32½
Electric Storage pf.	34	34½
Welsbach	49¼	49⅝
Am. R. E. L.	61¼	61½
Marsden	19½	19⅝
Reading g. 4s	86	86½
Electric & P. 4s	70⅞	71
Con. T., Pittsburg	9	9¼
Con. T., Pittsburg, pf.	41	41⅞

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Traders continue to look for higher prices. Lake Street "L" was decidedly firmer to-day. It opened at 20⅛, and after a short decline started upward, with plenty of demand. The highest price reached was 20¾, which had been out of reach for many months. The close was 20⅝. The income bonds 5s closed at 38, an advance of 4 points. The certificates closed at 18½, showing a good advance. Metropolitan "L" was dull at 7¾ for shares and 7¼ for receipts. Good buying in Biscuit sent the stock from an opening at 55½, after a small decline, to 58⅝ at the close. Diamond Match advanced a point from 153, and closed at 153¼. Metropolitan bonds were sold at 52¾. Considerable was done in cables on a narrow market.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	28½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	66¾
Chicago Brewing & Malt Co.	8⅞
Chicago Brewing & Malt Co. pf.	31
Chicago City Railway	234
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	30½
Chicago Packing & Provision

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 10, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
24⅜	25½	17	American Cotton Oil..	25	25⅝	25	25⅝	
78	79	745	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	77½	78¾	77½	78¼	+ ⅛
116	118	19	American Express	116¼	117	116¼	117	+ ⅝
14¼	14½	5,510	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	14	14⅜	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅜
33¾	34½	1,858	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	33¼	34⅜	33¼	34	+1
154⅝	155	14,470	Am. Sugar Refining....	154¼	155⅝	153⅝	154⅝	− ⅛
119½	120¼	1,425	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	119⅜	120¼	119⅜	120¼	+ ⅞
93¾	93½	15,392	American Tobacco	93½	94½	93	93½	− ¼
113	114	125	Am. Tobacco pf.....	114	114	114	114	− ¼
38	38½	568	Ann Arbor pf.....	38	38¾	38	38½	+ ⅛
16¾	16¾	4,230	At., T. & S. F.....	16¾	16¾	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
35⅜	35¾	20,683	At., T. & S. F. pf....	35	35⅜	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	18½	200	Baltimore & Ohio....	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
5⅝	6¼	205	B. & O. Southw. pf....	6	6	6	6	− ⅛
12⅜	12¾	13,600	Bay State Gas	12¾	12⅞	12¼	12¼	− ⅛
34⅜	34⅝	28,957	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	34	35½	33⅞	34¼	+ ⅛
126	126½	3,190	Brooklyn Union Gas...	125⅞	126¼	125⅝	126	+1¼
1⅝	1¾	500	Brunswick Co.....	1½	1⅝	1½	1½	− ⅛
58	58¼	1,295	Canada Southern	57½	58½	57½	58¼	+ ⅛
13⅞	14	100	Canadian Pacific	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
26	26¼	5,100	Central Pacific	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	26	700	Chesapeake & Ohio....	26	26⅞	25¾	26¼	− ⅛
85¾	86¼	914	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼	
100½	100¾	61,720	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	36¾	36½	36	36⅝	
60	61½	100	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	99⅞	101⅜	99	100⅜	− ⅛
105	105¼	6,555	Chi. & East. Ill.....	61	61	61	61	+1⅛
17⅝	17¾	5,980	Chicago Gas	105	105½	104⅞	105	+ ⅛
37	40	300	Chi. Great Western....	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17¾	
101⅛	101¼	60,562	Chi., G. W. pf., A....	37	37	37	37	
145½	146	250	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	101¾	101¾	101¼	101⅛	+ ⅛
127⅜	128	9,235	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	145¾	146	145⅝	146	+ ⅛
94⅞	95¼	37,953	Chi. & Northw.....	126¾	128⅜	126¼	128	+ ⅛
40⅜	40¾	5,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	94⅞	95½	94⅛	95	+ ⅞
25⅝	26	1,450	C., C., C. & St. L....	40	41	39½	40¾	+ ⅞
7⅛	7½	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	25	26	25	25½	+1⅛
6	6¼	715	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	7½	7¾	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
84¾	86	100	Consolidated Ice pf...	69⅜	69	69	69	− ¼
216	217½	3,775	Consolidated Gas Co...	86	86	86	86	− ⅛
118½	120¼	1,005	Del. & Hudson.....	215	219½	215	217½	− ⅛
159⅜	160	543	Del., Lack. & West...	118¾	120¼	118½	120¼	+1
49⅜	49½	950	Denver & R. G. pf....	159½	160	159½	160	+ ¼
47½	50	20	Detroit Gas	49½	49½	49⅜	49½	+ ⅛
123½	125	140	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	51	51	51	51	+ ⅛
115	116	60	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	123½	123½	123½	123½	−2⅜
183¼	183⅝	13,180	Erie	116¾	116⅝	116¼	116⅞	+ ⅜
44	44⅛	4,408	Erie 1st pf.....	183¼	183½	183¼	183¾	+ ⅜
24¼	24½	590	Erie 2d pf.....	43⅜	44½	43¾	43⅞	+ ⅛
43	45	22	Evans. & T. H. pf....	24¼	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
		69	Flint & P. M. pf.....	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	+ ⅛
38⅜	38¾	4,710	General Electric	40⅞	40¾	40⅜	40⅝	
140	142	375	Great Northern pf....	38	39	38	38⅝	+ ⅛
		857	H. B. Claflin Co.....	141	141	141	141	+1
109½	109½	4,780	Illinois Central	98⅝	98⅞	98⅛	98¾	
48½	49	100	Illinois Steel Co.....	109¼	110	108⅝	109½	+ ⅛
11⅝	11¾	300	Iowa Central	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅛
40	41	630	Iowa Central pf.....	12	12	11½	11½	+ ⅛
8½	9	500	Kanawha & Michigan.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
28¾	28¾	3,820	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
45¼	46	2,170	Laclede Gas	28	29⅞	28	28½	+1
94½	95	100	Laclede Gas pf.....	46	46	44⅜	45	
20¼	20¾	580	Lake Erie & Western.	94½	94½	94½	94½	− ½
73	75	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	20½	20½	20½	20¼	− ¼
176	178	155	Lake Shore	75	75	75	75	− ¼
42	48	200	Long Island	178	178	178	178	+1
62	62¼	10,630	Louisville & Nashville.	42	42	42	42	− ⅛
111¼	111½	30,047	Manhattan Con	62¼	62½	61⅝	62	− ⅝
123	124	250	Metropolitan Traction.	108⅜	113	107⅞	111⅝	
109	109½	600	Michigan Central	124	124	124	124	
		25	Michigan Pen. Car. pf.	108½	109¼	108½	109¼	
27½	27¾	500	Minn. & St. Louis....	59	59	59	59	
87½	88	155	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	27	27¾	27	27½	
59	60	375	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	88	88	88	88	
59	60	600	Minnesota Iron	114	114	114	114	− ¼
15⅝	16	3,965	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	59⅝	60	60	60	
37¾	38	22,450	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
39	39¼	9,469	Missouri Pacific	36	38¼	35⅞	37⅝	+ ⅜
31	31¾	500	Mobile & Ohio	31½	32¼	31½	32	+1½
43¾	43⅞	8,850	National Lead Co....	43¼	44	43⅛	43½	
109	110	978	National Lead Co. pf.	109¼	109¾	109¼	109¼	+ ⅜
		125	National Linseed Oil.	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
40	45	100	National Sarch 2d pf.	40	40	40	40	
	28	100	N. Y. Air Brake	29	29	29	29	−3
97⅝	98	6,457	New Jersey Central ..	96	98¼	95¾	97¾	+ ⅛
112⅜	112¾	10,621	New York Central....	112¼	113	112	112¾	+ ⅜
87	89	2	N. Y. & E. R. Gas....	91	91	91	91	
117	118	50	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf..	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	
16¾	17¼	305	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
80½	82	405	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	81⅝	81⅝	81⅜	81⅝	
40½	42	110	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	42	42	42	42	+1
19	19½	2,165	N. Y., Sus. & West....	18½	19¼	18½	19	+ ⅛
39½	39⅞	1,160	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf..	39	39⅜	39	39⅜	+ ⅛
16¾	17	1,520	Norfolk & Western....	16¾	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ⅜
44⅜	45	1,224	Norfolk & West. pf....	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾	+ ⅜
5⅜	5½	522	North American	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	
20⅝	20⅞	3,720	Northern Pacific	20⅜	20⅝	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
54¾	55	13,420	Northern Pacific pf..	55½	55⅝	54¾	54⅞	+ ⅛
18	18⅛	4,570	Ontario & Western....	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
40½	41	600	Oregon R. & Nav.....	40	41	40	41	+ ⅛
72½	73	320	Oregon R. & Nav. pf..	72	72⅜	72	72⅜	+ ⅛
37½	37¾	2,620	Pacific Mail	22½	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+1⅛
		2,050	Pennsylvania R. R....	37⅜	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
21¾	23⅜	300	Peo., Dec. & Evans....	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
22¼	22⅜	930	P., C. C. & St. Louis..	21⅜	22¾	21¾	22¾	+ ⅛
60	60½	800	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	60	60	60	60	+ ¼
		300	Pitts. & Western pf....	141	141	141	141	
180½	181	655	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	10½	10½	9½	10½	
10	12	100	Quicksilver pf.	181	181	180½	181	+ ½
27⅞	28	11,840	Reading	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
56	56¼	7,180	Reading 1st pf.....	27⅞	28¼	27½	28	+ ⅛
33¾	34½	690	Reading 2d pf.....	56	56⅜	55⅝	56⅛	+ ⅛
24	25½	650	Rio Grande Western...	34	34	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
58⅜	60	1,200	Rio Grande W. pf....	24¾	25½	24¾	25½	+ ⅛
8¼	8¼	400	St. J. & G. I.	58¼	58¼	57	57¾	+ ⅛
47½	49⅞	300	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf....	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
17½	18	35	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	50	50⅝	50	50⅝	+ ⅛
	8¾	3,768	St. L. & San Fran.....	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
55¼	55½	1,572	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf....	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
21⅞	21¾	2,130	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	55	55½	54⅝	55½	+ ⅛
27⅜	29¾	600	St. Louis Southw. pf..	20¾	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
82⅝	83	14,210	St. Paul & Duluth....	28	30	28	28	
22¼	23¼	300	St. Paul & Omaha	80½	84½	80½	82¾	+ ⅛
12¼	12¾	6,115	Southern Pacific	22½	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
38⅛	38½	22,302	Southern Railway	12	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
7½	7¾	240	Southern Railway pf..	37¾	38⅜	37¼	38⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	75	6,563	Standard R. & T.....	75	75	75	75	
14¼	14½	2,915	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
19	19⅛	26,804	Texas Pacific	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
7	7¼	3,600	U. P., 1st in. pd.....	18½	19⅜	18⅜	19⅛	+ ¼
9¼	9¾	165	U. P. Denver & Gulf..	7	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
71	71½	5,500	United States Leather.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
19½	19½	260	U. S. Leather pf.....	70¾	71⅝	70¾	71¼	+ ⅜
69½	70	585	United States Rubber.	19½	19¼	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	9⅛	182	U. S. Rubber pf.....	69	69	69	69	−1
22¼	23⅛	2,595	Wabash pf.....	9	9	9	9	
96¾	96¾	31,196	Western Union Tel....	23	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	3¾	7,110	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	95¼	96⅝	95	96¼	+ ⅛
17	17¼	1,160	Wheeling & L. E. pf..	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
2¾	3¼	640	Wisconsin Central	16⅜	18⅜	16⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
7	..	5	Wisconsin Central pf..	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾	+ ⅛
Sales.....		664,775		6	6	6	6	− ⅛

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891.....	98		Mexican Central..	6	7	Mex. Nat. certfs..	1½	2
4s, r., 1907.....	113¼	113¾	Chi. & N. W. pf..164		165	Morris & Essex...168		170
4s, c., 1907.....	113½	114	Chi. Gt. W. pf., B. 26¾		29	Nat. Starch.....	11	12
4s, r., 1925.....	126	126⅜	Consol. Ice.....	38	39	Nat. Stockyards..	7	8
4s, c., 1925.....	126	126⅜	Cleve. & Pitts...160			New Cent.	8	8½
5s, r., 1904.....	114¼	114⅜	Col. Coal & I. Dev..	¾	1¼	N. Y. & N. H....179		182
5s, c., 1904.....	114¼	114⅝	C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	3	5	Norfolk So.....	65	72
Currency 6s, 1898.102		..	C., H. V. & T. pf..	16⅝	25	Northwest Tel....110		
Currency 6s, 1899.105		..	Com. Cable.....	170	..	Ohio Southern.....		6
Cherokee 4s, 1898.102½		..	Consol. Coal.....	340	375	Ont. Mining.....	3½	5½
Cherokee 4s, 1899.102¾		..	Den. & R. G.....	13¼	13⅜	Penn. Coal.....	210	215
Adams Express...155		160	D. M. & Ft. D....	12	13½	Peo. & Eastern....	7½	8
Alb. & Sus.....	175	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	65		Quicksilver	2⅞	3⅝
Alton & T. H....	60	63½	Dul., S. S. & A....	4	4½	Rens. & Saratoga.182½		186
Am. Coal.....	122	125	E. T. & G. A. pf..	8	9	R., W. & O.....	119	..
Am. Tt. & C.....	..	94	Ev. & T. H. pf....	37	40	St. L. S. W.....	5⅝	6
Ann Arbor.....	13	15	Gr. R. & W. pf....	35	37	St. P. & Dul. pf..	89	97
Boston A. L. pf....	105	108	Homestake			St. P., M. & M....	122	125
Brooklyn W. & W. pf., A.....	72½	90	Ill. Cent. l. l.			Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	..
Buff., R. & P....	19	22	Joliet & Chi.....	156		Sullivan & Chi....	53	54
Buff., R. & P. pf..	45	62	Keokuk & D. M..	4	4¾	Sixth Avenue.....	190	195
Buf., C. R. & N..	75	..	Keokuk & West...	16	18	T. P. Land Trust.	8	9
Capital Traction..	56	58	Mah. Coal R....	32	38	Third Avenue.....	153	155
Chi. & Alton.....	163	..	Mah. Coal R pf....	100	115	Tol. & Ohio Cent..	22	25
Chi. & Alton pf....	166	..	Manhattan Beach.	4	8	U. S. Express.....	43	46
Chi. & E. Ill. pf...102		107	Man. Con.....	45	60	Wells-Fargo Ex..108		110
						West. Union Beef. 9½		10¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ANN ARBOR—	1897.	1896.	1895.
Mileage	307	307	307
1st week Sept....	$24,592	$21,919	$22,595
From Jan. 1.....	863,172	788,093	740,344
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	340	340	340
1st week Sept....	$56,933	$56,883	$62,412
From July 1.....	666,471	676,583	629,145
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,166	1,166	1,657
1st week Sept....	$161,200	$140,100	$149,200
From July 1.....	1,501,300	1,354,700	1,398,700
FITCHBURG—			
Month July.....	$629,804	$610,661	$672,495
From Jan. 1.....	3,968,772	4,132,368	4,073,944
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	648	635	635
4th week Aug....	$82,344	$67,605	$71,400
Month	235,270	203,202	218,418
From Jan. 1.....	1,771,274	1,745,349	1,631,857
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
1st week Sept....	$79,122	$71,912	$49,514
From July 1.....	581,069	559,664	484,152
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	497	497
1st week Sept....	$38,145	$36,887	$37,194
From July 1.....	581,069	559,664	484,152
KANSAS CITY, PITTS. & GULF—			
Mileage	523	523	236
1st week Sept....	$52,191	$14,388	$9,489
From Jan. 1.....	1,408,416	475,199	348,630
KANSAS CITY & SUB. BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
1st week Sept....	$21,804	$11,713	$12,222
From Jan. 1.....	331,879	238,943	195,474
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,396	4,396	4,396
1st week Sept....	$495,000	$402,000	$428,000
From Jan. 1.....15,350,000		14,363,000	14,479,000
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week Sept....	$28,000	$14,000	$12,000
From Jan. 1.....	721,000	488,000	389,000
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	520	520	520
4th week Aug....	$111,200	$84,000	$81,400
Month	279,000	217,400	226,200
From July 1.....	581,100	419,130	435,050
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,935	1,935	1,935
1st week Sept....	$276,084	$251,818	$262,858
From July 1.....	2,459,052	2,360,452	2,610,754
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL for July—			
Gross earnings...	1897.	1896.	1895.
Operating ex.....	$240,045	$235,401	$190,406
Net earnings.....	145,735	142,539	129,690
For seven months ending July 31—	94,310	92,862	70,726
Gross earnings...	1,782,81	1,691,67	1,492,067
Operating ex.....	1,069,726	1,094,438	894,878
Net earnings.....	683,085	596,579	597,188

LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS for the year ended June 30—	1897.	1896.	Changes.
Gross earnings.	$484,793	$506,764	Dec. $21,971
Operating ex...	363,566	381,534	Dec. 17,974
Net earnings....	121,233	125,230	Dec. 3,997
Fixed charges...	104,375	2,709	
Surplus	16,858	.....	.....
NORFOLK & WESTERN for July—			
Gross earnings...	892,408	882,724	763,349
Operating ex....	626,598	670,750	475,077
Net earnings....	265,810	211,974	288,272
OREGON SHORT LINE for July—			
Gross earnings...	559,342	489,138	499,266
Operating ex....	304,717	350,404	259,920
Net earnings....	254,624	138,643	239,345
SAN ANTONIO & ARANSAS PASS for July—			
Gross earnings...	139,875	120,786	132,933
Oper. expenses...	122,161	108,168	109,226
Net earnings....	17,714	12,618	23,707
UNION PACIFIC proper for July—			
Gross earnings...	1,397,244	1,248,274	1,192,507
Operating ex....	970,951	756,146	748,091
Net earnings....	426,312	492,128	444,415
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings...	8,120,519	7,400,344	7,606,520
Operating ex....	5,431,041	4,847,931	4,911,256
Net earnings....	2,689,478	2,561,413	2,695,264
CENTRAL BRANCH for July—			
Gross earnings...	44,897	25,441	18,821
Oper. expenses....	35,941	31,352	25,781
Net earnings....	8,955	*5,910	*6,960
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings...	254,697	171,084	146,200
Oper. expenses....	229,985	201,534	180,122
Net earnings.....	24,731	*30,449	*33,922
*Deficit.			
UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM for July—	1897.	1896.	Increase.
Gross earnings...	$1,642,413	$1,427,515	$214,897
Oper. expenses....	1,142,726	914,926	227,779
Net earnings.....	499,686	512,589	*12,902
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings...	9,643,905	$8,558,101	1,085,804
Oper. expenses....	6,535,991	5,818,979	717,011
Net earnings.....	3,107,914	2,739,121	368,793
*Increase.			

Imports of Dry Goods.

Imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $1,053,226, against $1,007,199 last week, and $1,871,140 for the corresponding period of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,018,307, against $1,032,980 last week, and $2,171,450 in the same week of last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s	E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st	Nor Pac gen lien 3s
2,000.....85	6,000.....108½	5,000.....61⅝
Am Tobacco Co scrip	Erie gen lien 3-4s	5,000.....60⅝
10,000.....86	3,000.....73¾	25,000.....60¾
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	23,000.....73½	1,000.....60⅞
3,000.....83½	Erie 4s prior bonds	24,000.....61
5,000.....85¾	20,000.....92⅝	500.....60⅜
5,000.....84	76,000.....92⅝	29,000.....60⅜
1,000.....83½	Flint & P M 6s	2,000.....60¾
At., T. & S F gen 4s	50,000.....114	20,000.....60¼
2,000.....90	Flint & P M 5s	5,000.....60⅜
5,000.....89⅞	5,000.....86	1,000.....60⅞
3,000.....89⅞	2,000.....87	38,000.....60⅜
5,000.....89⅝	Ft W & D C 1st	Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000.....90	8,000.....87¼	4,000.....101¾
20,000s20F.....89⅞	10,000.....76	Oregon R & N 4s
103,000.....89⅝	Ft W & Rio G 1st	1,000.....91¼
55,000.....90	5,000.....75½	8,000.....91¾
1,000.....89⅞	13,000.....58½	Oregon Short Line 6s
5,000.....89⅞	Fulton Elev 1st	10,000.....117¼
30,000.....89⅝	3,000.....59	Oregon S L 1st con 5s
2,000.....89⅞	Gen Elec Co deb 5s	7,000.....92¼
500.....89½	5,000.....100	4,000.....92
Adjustment 4s	Green Bay & W deb B	506,000.....92¼
10,000.....60⅝	3,000.....6⅜	5,000.....92
15,000.....60⅝	H & Tex Cent G M 4s	Income A 5s
125,000.....61	5,000.....74¾	10,000.....50¼
20,000.....60⅜	10,000.....75	500.....58½
25,000.....60⅝	12,000.....75½	Reading Co gen 4s
30,000.....60⅝	Int & Gt Nor 1st	85,000.....86
25,000.....60⅝	5,000.....121	25,000.....86¼
3,000.....60⅝	Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge	25,000.....86⅜
50,000.....60⅝	1,000.....85	Rio Grande West 1st
10,000.....60⅝	8,000.....86	45,000.....81⅛
15,000.....60⅝	Int & Gt Nor 3d	5,000.....81⅛
30,000.....60¼	3,000.....48	17,000.....81⅝
40,000.....60⅝	3,000.....47	3,000.....81¼
60,000.....60⅝	Iowa Cent 1st 5s	20,000.....81½
12,000.....60⅝	2,000.....100	St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
10,000.....60⅝	1,000.....99¼	12,000.....68½
500.....60	2,000.....99	St L & Iron Mount 5s
35,000.....60¼	5,000.....98½	1,000.....89¾
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs	5,000s3.....99	5,000.....89½
41,000.....81	Kanawha & Mich 4s	St L & S F 4s
Brooklyn R T 5s	1,000.....78½	9,000.....72
4,000.....90	K C, P & G 1st	St L & S F G M 5s
15,000.....90⅛	20,000.....81½	10,000s20F.....100¾
5,000.....90¼	Kan Pac 6s, 1896, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups	St P, M & M consld 6s, reduced to 4½s
20,000.....90¼	10,000.....110	9,000.....105⅝
44,000.....90½	Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	52,000.....105½
12,000.....91	10,000.....130	East Minn 1st div 1st
5,000.....91¼	5,000.....107	3,000.....107
5,000.....91½	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	Montana Cent 5s
10,000.....91¾	1,000.....103	2,000.....107
15,000.....92⅛	4,000.....102¾	Minneapolis Un 6s
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	5,000.....126
2,000.....102¼	7,000.....85⅞	San An & Ar Pass 4s
Buff, N Y & Erie 1st	7,000.....85½	2,000.....61⅝
4,000.....106	Louis & Nash, Mobile & Mont 4½s	19,000.....61½
10,000.....94½	4,000.....106⅛	3,000.....61¼
46,000.....95	Manhattan Ry con 4s	Scioto Val & N E 4s
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	3,000.....96¾	18,000.....84¾
20,000.....46	Mich Cent mtge 4s	2,000.....85
10,000.....46¼	10,000s20F.....106	So Pac of N M 1st
5,000.....47	Mil & St Paul cons	10,000.....107
5,000.....47¼	1,000.....141	Southern Ry 1st 5s
35,000.....48	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	10,000.....94¾
5,000.....48	24,000.....102¾	Standard R & T 6s
15,000.....48¾	6,000s20F.....102¾	10,000.....68½
10,000.....48⅞	10,000.....102⅞	Standard R & T inc
12,000.....49	10,000.....102⅞	8,000s3.....68
10,000.....50	Mil & No 1st, 1913, consd	Tex & N O cons 5s
3,000.....51	5,000.....120	11,000.....18
18,000.....51½	Minn & St L con 5s	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
20,000.....52	5,000s20F.....106	1,000.....97
20,000.....51	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	6,000.....96¾
10,000.....47	15,000.....87⅛	Tex & Pac 2d inc
11,000.....46	1,000.....87⅜	10,000.....32½
5,000.....47	4,000.....87⅝	50,000.....32¼
5,000.....49	Mo, K & T 2d	10,000.....32¼
1,000.....47¼	3,000.....62½	8,000.....32⅜
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc	2,000.....62¾	5,000.....32⅜
22,000.....17	35,000.....63	9,000.....33⅛
2,000.....17	5,000.....63¼	9,000.....33
35,000.....17⅛	9,000.....63¾	17,000.....33
5,000.....17	30,000.....63½	3,000.....32¾
4,000.....17⅜	40,000.....64	10,000.....32½
28,000.....18	5,000.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Sales by Brokers—One Knock-Down in the Auction Room—Other Items.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for George Schweigler, for $12,000, the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 200 feet east of the Boulevard, 25 by 91.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold to the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company the plot One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, south side, 121 feet east of Melrose Avenue, 50 by 100.

J. Scott & Son have sold for Mrs. Schultz the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 179 East Eightieth Street, 16.8 by 50 by 102.2.

Sonn Brothers have sold, for about $30,000, the three-story frame house 28 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, on a plot 50 by 100. It is said that the buyer is a builder, who will improve the site by the erection of modern dwellings or flats.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. Coventry to Dr. Comstock, for $36,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling 38 West Seventieth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Gregor & Son and F. St. John Burke have sold for Hirsch Brothers four lots on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Dr. Thomas E. Satterthwaite the five-story and basement private dwelling, constructed of limestone and light brick, 22 West Fifty-fifth Street, 25 by 80, lot 102.5.

During the past forty days there have been transferred or placed under contract by Douglas Robinson & Co., five private dwellings, 25 feet in width or over, aggregating $500,000, or an average of $100,000 for each house. These houses are the following: No. 9 West Fifty-seventh Street, 2 East Seventy-seventh Street, 6 East Seventy-seventh Street, 45 East Sixty-eighth Street, and 22 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Oscar Unz has purchased from the George Stover estate, for about $25,000, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 338 West Eighty-fourth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Among the plans filed yesterday with the Building Department were those for a twelve-story business building, to be erected by Joseph T. Tower of Poughkeepsie on the plot, 50 by 100, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, purchased by him from Martin & Brother on June 1 for $410,000. The estimated cost of the new structure is $100,000.

Plans were filed for extensive alterations to the Puck Building, at Mulberry and Houston Streets, which will cost $275,000.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to William B. Koller, for $5,345, the three-story brick dwelling 411 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 18.9 by 100.10.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fifty-third Street, north side, 350 feet east of Tenth Avenue, for a four-story brick stable, 50 by 144; Henry Holding of 350 Mott Avenue, owner; Kerby & Co. of 722 Tremont Avenue, architects; cost, $35,000.

Fifty-third Street, southwest corner of Fifth Street, for a twelve-story brick and stone mercantile building, 50 by 99.11; Joseph T. Tower of Millbrook, N. Y., owner; James B. Baker of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 25 feet west of Audubon Avenue, for three three-story brick and stone dwellings, 50 by 45; John E. Scharsmith of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner and architect; cost, $19,500.

Plot 250 feet east of Mapes Avenue, south of Middletown Road, to be graded, for a two and a half story frame dwelling, 20 by 44; Mrs. Bernard Kane, owner; Thomas L. Newmann, architect; cost, $2,500.

Fifth Street, south side, 355 feet east of Fifth Avenue, William's Bridge, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 34.6; George W. Wood of William's Bridge, owner; James E. Dobbs, architect; cost, $1,300.

Alterations.

No. 66 Wall Street, to a three and two story brick office building; Westchester Fire Insurance Company, owner; Harding & Gooch, architects; cost, $3,000.

Second Avenue, northeast corner of Thirteenth Street, to a five-story and basement brick and stone infirmary, 76 by 77.7; New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, owner; Robert W. Gibson of 18 Wall Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Division Street, 135 and 137, to a five-story brick stable; Maurice Levy, 166 East Sixty-first Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $2,000.

Houston Street, southwest corner of Mulberry Street, to a nine and a seven-story brick factory, 234.4 by 71.11 by 259.9 by 120.7; Puck Publishing Company, owner; Albert Wagner of 107 University Place, architect; cost, $275,000.

No. 721 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Peter M. Kotnowski, premises, owner; Arthur Boehmer, architect; cost, $650.

Third Avenue, southeast corner of Southern Boulevard, to a one-story brick store; Bryan Lawrence estate, owner; Albert E. Davis of 2,558 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Washington Avenue, west side, 96 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Alice Hull, owner; H. S. Baker of 492 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, south side, 80 feet east of Vanderbilt Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; George J. Kuhn, owner; John Acon of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $120.

Ogden Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Union Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; William Berland of 1,150 Ogden Avenue, owner; Alexander Fowler of 595 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Sale of Brooklyn Property Confirmed.

Judge Aspinall, in the Kings County Court, yesterday, confirmed the report of sale in the suit of George Lott against John Y. McKane and others, to foreclose a mortgage of $5,500, covering land at the northeast corner of Avenue U and the road from Sheepshead Bay to Gravesend. George Lott bought in the land for $5,000.

BOARD OF STREET OPENINGS.

Favorable Action Taken on a Number of Proposals.

The Board of Street Openings voted favorably on a number of proposed street openings in the northern part of the city yesterday.

The list of openings decided on is: East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, formerly Andrews Place; East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street from Park Avenue to Third Avenue; East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street from Webster to Third Avenue; Longfellow Street from One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street to Boston Road; Craven Street from Leggett Avenue to Southern Boulevard; Ellis Avenue, widened from One Hundred and Sixty-first to One Hundred and Sixty-second Street; East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street from Webster to Bassford and from Washington to Third Avenue; Honeywell Avenue from East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh to East One Hundred and Eighty Second Street; One Hundred and Sixty-third and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Streets from King's Bridge Road to Eleventh Avenue; Johnson Avenue from Spuyten Duyvil Parkway to Spuyten Duyvil Road; Spuyten Duyvil Road from Parkway to junction with Rosedale Avenue and West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street; Mount Vernon Avenue from Jerome Avenue to the north city line.

The proposition to widen One Hundred and Tenth Street along the northern boundary of Central Park was laid over till the next meeting, as was the matter of acquiring the old Bensonia Cemetery, in Morrisania, for a park.

A report was received from the Dock Department in relation to the request of the Harlem River Regatta Association, that a small park be laid out along the southern side of the river, from the new Third Avenue Bridge to Park Avenue, upon which the different rowing clubs should be allowed to build boathouses. The matter was laid over.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 10.

BROADWAY, w s, 625, 34x200 to Mercer St; Broadway, w s, 161.8 ft n of Houston St, 34x200 to Mercer St; New York Building and Improvement Company to Bartholomew Jacob 620,000

CONVENT AV, n e corner of 148th St, 88.5; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Edgar Logan 4,000

GREENWICH ST, 730 to 736, and Perry St, 128 and 130; Thomas McLaughlin to Mary E. Robinson 100

LOTS 49, 137, 138, 139, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate; Charles A. Anderson and wife to Samuel A. Cramer, exchange and sale 250

LOT 140, map of 155 lots of Charles A. Stadler; Henry Wien to Michael Meehan 1,300

LUDLOW ST, w s, 175 ft n of Hester St, 25x87.6; Charles H. Dugliss and wife to Fannie Freidman 1

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 20 ft n of 110th St, 20x50; John L. Bissell to Bessie T. Todd 1

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 84.3 ft s of 120th St, 16.8x82; 97th St, s s, 400 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x100.11; 40th St, s s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Rosa Mingle to Sampson Q. Mingle 1

MAPLE AV, w s, Lot 69, map of the property of William F. Duncan, Williams Bridge, 25x100; George D. Vanderbeck to James W. Vanderbeck, ¼ part 1

MONROE ST, 63, 25x100; Louis Stern to Nanchen Stern 1

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, s s, 45 ft e of Morris Av, 50x100; Katharine Neumann to Henrietta Loewus 1

PEARL ST, 373, Antonia Treupel to Annette M. Baker 40,000

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 266.8 ft s of stone monument and 500 ft s of Dock St, 16.8x100; Catharine Andariese and another to William Pollock 4,100

UNION AV, 628, e s, 194.9 ft s of 152d St, 24.11x90; Charles Van Riper and others to Patrick Hurley and wife 100

VAN BUREN ST, s s, Lot 85, map of Van Nest Park, 25x100.1; E. B. Levy to Peter Treng and wife 2,100

WASHINGTON AV, n w cor of 158th St, 25x100; William Bettmann and wife to Adolph Altman 40,750

WATERLOO PLACE, e s, 81.11 ft n of Fairmount Av or 175th St; John Smith and wife to Mary J. Allcott 1

77TH ST, s s, 397 ft w of West End Av, 23x84.2; Marie True and another to Gideon L. Boissevain 37,500

87TH ST, s s, 312 West, 16.8x100.8; Ralph A. Schoenberg to Annie E. Thoman 1

91ST ST, 268, s s, 118 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.8; James A. Frame and wife to Agnes H. Moore 100

96TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.1; Edward Hirsh and others to Edward Morrissey and another 1

96TH ST, n s, 185 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; 96th St, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; 96th St, s s, 305 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Edward W. Kilpatrick 5,000

96TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Edward W. Kilpatrick and wife to Sarah V. Morse 10

114TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Boulevard, 25x100.10; Judson Lawson and wife to Edith L. Rothschild 100

155TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Frederick W. Meyers to James McBride 1

X. Ruckle, owner; Emil Muller, contractor 46

Building Loan Contracts, Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

155TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Frederick W. Meyer with James McBride, six payments 15,000

Orders under Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 123x—; Henry Dahnke on German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company to Michael Marrone 1,890

BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 123x—; Henry Dahnke on German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company to Frederick Schnaufer 3,622

Lis Pendens.

BETHUNE ST, n s, 22 ft e of Greenwich St, 21.8x70.8x irregular; Orleana R. E. Pell against Minnie M. Mott and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Anderson, Anderson & Warren.

HOUSTON ST, 74 and 70 West; Isaac Stiebel, trustee, &c., against Adam E. Fischer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Strauss.

HUDSON ST, w s, 9th Av, e s, and 13th St, n s, triangular lot block; John H. Hudson, as trustee, &c., against Harrie (or Henry) G. Newton, individually and as executor, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Vincent.

LOT 17, Block A, map of property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, West Farms; William S. Harlan against Mary Breeden and another, (specific performance;) attorney, C. P. Hallock.

MADISON ST, 400; Byrdie H. Spencer against Maude L. and Herbert L. Mason, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lippman & Ruck.

ORCHARD AV, n s, Lot 250, map of Village of East Tremont, West Farms, 66x150; Andrew J. Wightman against Rudolph Prellwitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

14TH ST, 128 to 130, and 13th St, 123 to 127 West, 62.6x206.6; Ralph H. Kissell against John J. Bashford and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Bennett.

49TH ST, 506 West; Lizzie Hardon against Henry H. Bowman and others, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Gleason.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Edward Fraker, Joseph Lumley.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M.—Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McLaughlin J.—Matter of Kideau & Brother—Frank H. Smiley. Matter of of Heyman—Richard M. Henry.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews J.—Wolverton vs. Wheatley—William M. Willis. Wiseman vs. Groome—James J. Neilis. Dow vs. Seagrave—John H. Judge.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McLaughlin, J.—Magdalena Pflugi vs. Edward Pflugi—William F. Klp.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Isabella McCormack vs. Katharine P. Kitchen—William M. Lawrence.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Maddox, J.—No business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar called at 10:30.

COUNTY COURT—Room 7 Court House—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business.

TWO REDUCTIONS ORDERED.

Justice Dykman's Decisions Will Be Expensive to Westchester's Assessors.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Justice J. O. Dykman has handed down his decisions in five of the certiorari suits of Tarrytown people, who claimed that their village assessments were too high. In the case of Frank R. Pierson, his personal property assessment was reduced to $11,000. In the case of Ellen J. Barker, assessed for $50,000 personal property, it is reduced to $25,000. In the cases of E. Benedict Cobb, Augustus G. Cobb, and Louis Stern, all claiming excessive real estate assessments, the Judge grants their application to have the proof of value taken in court.

Each one of these decisions carries with it $87.76 against the Village Assessors personally.

It Was Edward Carr's Body.

The body of the man found drowned in the South Cove at Jersey City on Wednesday was yesterday identified as that of Edward Carr of Nineteenth Street, Weehawken.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auct's,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

THURSDAY, Sept. 23,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St., N. Y.,

BY ORDER OF THE

WEST BROOKLYN

Land and Improvement Company.

AN ABSOLUTE SALE

285 very valuable and choice LOTS, located in

CITY OF NEW YORK,

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN,

SITUATE ON

New Utrecht, 14th and 15th Aves., 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Sts.

NASSAU ELECTRIC CARS from the BRIDGE and all the FERRIES pass immediately in front of the property.

GAS and WATER on property. 155 HOUSES already erected on the WEST BROOKLYN property.

AGENTS ON THE GROUND to show property.

TITLE GUARANTEED by the TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY and policy of insurance free to purchaser.

70 PER CENT. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for 1 or 3 years at 5 per cent.

Maps and further particulars at the office of the WEST BROOKLYN LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO., 49th St. and New Utrecht Av., Brooklyn, or the auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St., New York.

J. MONTGOMERY STRONG, Auctioneer.

STRONG & IRELAND

will sell at auction

TUESDAY, SEPT. 14th, 1897,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom,

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE

under the direction of WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Esq., Referee,

179 Second Avenue,

between 11th and 12th Sts.

The choice lot, with four-story stone building thereon; size, 25.9x120, with "L" 25.8x28.

Messrs. ALEXANDER & COLBY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 120 Broadway.

Maps and further particulars of attorneys, or auctioneers, 60 Liberty St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER

39 WEST 81ST STREET,

Fronting Manhattan Square,

Attractive, 25 ft.; handsomely decorated; inspect.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Your Health and Happiness

depend largely on your home. Ideal homes are the elegant modern houses on the Estate of John Lefferts, near Prospect Park, in the beautiful Twenty-ninth Ward. Eight solid blocks of choice restricted property reserved exclusively for attractive homes. Send for circular, HENRY W. SHERRILL, Manager, 13 Willoughby Street.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Park Hill on the Hudson

New York's most beautiful and accessible suburb.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE CO., 280 BROADWAY.

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRYAN, Sarah, to Frederick W. Devo... $5,500
ELLIS, Mary A., to Rebecca Cavanagh.. 225
HENDERSON, Jemima, to Emma B. Lee 3,800
THE NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND Improvement Company to George S. De Hieraporis, (two assignments) ..... Nom.
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York to Regis H. Post 22,000
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST Company, as administrator, &c., of Janet B. Beck, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, executor of Charles B. Beck ..... Nom.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Jacob S. Ehrich, as trustee of Simon Ehrich 5,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Julia E. Thacher 4,500
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of New York, as general guardian of the estates of Lina B., Waldron K., and Regis H. Post, to Regis H. Post ..... Nom.
WEEKS, Henry De F., to Pauline H. Lydig 11,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, extends from 138th to 139th St, x100; Maria W. Dittmar against Charles T. Barney and John Baker, owners; Fitzgerald & Conklin, contractors $81

COLUMBIA ST, n e corner of Delancey St, 128x100; Orrin D. Person against Isaacs & Jacobson, owners; Diehl & Edelman, contractors 7,268

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 204.4 ft n of 141st St, 160x85.10; Vincenzo Liquori against Robert Kelly, owner; Carmine Martino, contractor 14

IRVING PLACE, 76; Timothy Sullivan against Pauline Schieble, owner and contractor 823

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 67; Emil H. Ficklinger, as agent, against Henry R. Caplan, owner and contractor 225

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 67; Emil H. Ficklinger, agent, &c., of Berger Manufacturing Company, Ohio, against Henry R. Caplan, owner and contractor 225

WASHINGTON AV, 1,001; Henry Jaccard against Mary F. Ward, owner; William Aitken, contractor 198

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 182d St, 100x100; Edwin D. Shuttleworth against Frank X. Ruckle, owner; Colton Reed, contractor 240

10TH ST, 198 West; Paul Bernitter against Mrs. E. D. White, owner; H. D. Garnsey, contractor, and E. F. Beglin, sub-contractor 83

10TH ST, 198 West; Hugh F. Kelly against Mrs. E. D. White, owner; E. D. Garnsey, contractor, and E. F. Beglin, sub-contractor 32

96TH ST, 222 to 228 East; Murray & Hill against Bernhard Schaeffel, owner and contractor 787

109TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100; Orrin D. Person against Frank D. Oronzio, owner and contractor 4,804

143D ST, n s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Santo Giordano and others against Muller & Krabo, owners; Emil Muller, contractor 70

182D ST and Washington Av, 100x150; Pietro Jacnetti and others against Frank X. Ruckle, owner; Emil Muller, contractor 46

Building Loan Contracts, Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

155TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Frederick W. Meyer with James McBride, six payments 15,000

Orders under Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 123x—; Henry Dahnke on German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company to Michael Marrone 1,890

BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 123x—; Henry Dahnke on German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company to Frederick Schnaufer 3,622

Lis Pendens.

BETHUNE ST, n s, 22 ft e of Greenwich St, 21.8x70.8x irregular; Orleana R. E. Pell against Minnie M. Mott and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Anderson, Anderson & Warren.

HOUSTON ST, 74 and 70 West; Isaac Stiebel, trustee, &c., against Adam E. Fischer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Strauss.

HUDSON ST, w s, 9th Av, e s, and 13th St, n s, triangular lot block; John H. Hudson, as trustee, &c., against Harrie (or Henry) G. Newton, individually and as executor, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Vincent.

LOT 17, Block A, map of property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, West Farms; William S. Harlan against Mary Breeden and another, (specific performance;) attorney, C. P. Hallock.

MADISON ST, 400; Byrdie H. Spencer against Maude L. and Herbert L. Mason, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lippman & Ruck.

ORCHARD AV, n s, Lot 250, map of Village of East Tremont, West Farms, 66x150; Andrew J. Wightman against Rudolph Prellwitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

14TH ST, 128 to 130, and 13th St, 123 to 127 West, 62.6x206.6; Ralph H. Kissell against John J. Bashford and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Bennett.

49TH ST, 506 West; Lizzie Hardon against Henry H. Bowman and others, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Gleason.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

$2,000.

FOR RENT.—Very beautiful 20-foot house, with two-story extension; hardwood throughout; perfect order; can be seen at any time. Caretaker, 715 Park Avenue, or JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall Street.

FOR RENT.—Several very attractive, modern houses below Park, $2,000 to $2,400; one Bachelor Apartment, $500. JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT.—Furnished, very beautiful 20-foot house, with two-story extension; hardwood throughout; perfect order; can be seen at any time. Caretaker, 715 Park Av., or JAMES R. HAY, No. 7 Wall St.

HOTELS.

HOTEL EMPIRE

BOULEVARD AND 63D ST., WEST.

The extensive alterations and improvements which have been in progress during the past three months are now nearing completion, and apartments will be ready for inspection Thursday, September 9th. Elevators, electric light plant, furniture, carpets, and decorations, in fact everything from basement to roof, is new and of the best. The attention of people desiring to locate for the Winter is directed to the following features of this hotel:

An Absolute Freedom from All the Objectionable Features of Ordinary Hotel Life.

Perfectly Appointed and Elegantly Furnished Apartments.

An Unexcelled Cuisine and Service.

MODERATE RATES.

No dogs, parrots, or other animals allowed on the premises.

W. JOHNSON QUINN.

THE PARK MADISON,

MADISON AV. AND 25TH ST.,

Fronting Madison Square Park.

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

Electric lights, elevator, tiled bathrooms, house service, private restaurant; open fireplaces for coal or wood; private telephone in each suite; three to nine rooms and bath en suite.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,

16th St. and Irving Place.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

WESTMINSTER APARTMENTS

connected with the Hotel.
Desirable suites, fully furnished for families at moderate prices.

GEORGE MURRAY, Prop.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,

Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Finest location in the city; two blocks from Central Park; two blocks from Hudson River; choice furnished rooms, with baths, by the week or month; families have home comforts; no cares; rates reasonable.

WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

A SELECT CITY HOME, FREE FROM THE CARES OF HOUSEKEEPING.

Hotel Bristol. AND 42ND ST.

5TH AV.

AMERICAN PLAN.

FINEST LOCATION IN NEW YORK CITY.

CUISINE, APPOINTMENTS, AND SERVICE UNSURPASSED.

JOHN L. CHADWICK, Prop.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET.

CUMBERLAND,

Broadway, 22d St., and 5th Av.

Most central location in the city.

Suites of two, three, or four rooms and bath. Elevator all night. Meals served in rooms if desired. Low rents; free service.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

SANITARY APARTMENTS

50 TO 58 WEST 98TH ST.

Six rooms and bath; hardwood enamel baths; sanitary plumbing; nicely decorated; with or without steam heat; attractive for small families.

JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St., or 54 West 98th St.

AT 59-63 WEST 87TH ST.

Very desirable apartments, seven rooms, bath; private hall; hall service; private street; first-class in every particular. See janitor, or H. V. V. BRAMAN, 2 Wall St.

BOULEVARD, CORNER 102D.—203 to 214 West 102d.—Six to seven rooms; hot water, and all improvements; $26 to $83. STEVENS, 93d, Columbus Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT.—Furnished corner apartment, eight rooms and bath; all cheery, sunny rooms; rent $65. Apply janitor, 103 West 55th St.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

ELEGANT CORNER APARTMENTS; 50 FEET; overlooking Stuyvesant Square; 10 large rooms; all improvements; hot air heating; hall boys. 330 East 17th St.; see janitor.

CITY FLATS TO LET—FURNISHED.

$36.—New Flats; newly furnished; six rooms and bath; exceptionally fine. Apply 54 West 98th St., or J. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.; reference.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—HENRIETTA STARR, plaintiff, against WILLIAM GALLAGHER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of June, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of September, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Company, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and the buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street, between the Ninth and Tenth Avenues, in the Nineteenth (now Twenty-second) Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street aforesaid, distant two hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street; running thence easterly, along the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and parallel with the Tenth Avenue, one hundred feet four inches to the middle of the block between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets; thence westerly, and parallel with Forty-fifth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, and parallel with the Tenth Avenue, one hundred feet and four inches to the place of beginning; said lot being further known on the map of the Hermitage, made by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, in 1825, and filed in the Register's Office of the City of New York, as lot number three hundred and eleven, (311.)—Dated New York, August 14th, 1897.

THEODORE F. MILLER, Referee.

FEITNER & BECK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 36 Wall Street, N. Y.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to the 22d day of September, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, September 8th, 1897.

THEODORE F. MILLER, Referee.

FEITNER & BECK, Attorneys for Plaintiff. s9-2aw2wTh&S&s20&22

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as executor of the last will and testament of Jacob G. Fundis, deceased, and as trustee under said will, plaintiff, against FREDERICK O. KETCHAM and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of September, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with all the buildings thereon, situate in the City of New York and bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of West Thirtieth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-one (431) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirtieth Street; thence running northerly parallel to Tenth Avenue and through the centre of a party wall thirty-one feet six inches; thence westerly and parallel with Thirtieth Street, thirty-one feet; thence southerly parallel with Tenth Avenue and through the centre of a party wall thirty-one feet six inches to the northerly side of Thirtieth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Thirtieth Street thirty-one feet to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being known by street No. as 531 West Thirtieth Street.—Dated New York, August 31st, 1897.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York. N. Y. s1-2aw8wW&S&s22

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, N. J.,

offers very attractive homes at quite moderate rents; Houses, 12 rooms, all improvements, choice location; beautiful grounds; rent $550; several others $350 to $460; stables.

JAMES R. HAY, No. 7 Wall St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

WANTED—By four adults, furnished apartment in aristocratic neighborhood; must have restaurant in building; short term preferred. Address, giving price, Office, 412 West 16th St.

ELECTION NOTICE.

I, HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk of the County of New York, do hereby publish in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Chapter 909 of the laws of 1896, known as the Election Law, the following notice received by me from the Secretary of State:

"STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Albany, July 29, 1897.

To the Clerk of the County of New York:

Sir: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November 2d,) the following officers may be lawfully voted for, to wit:

A Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals in the place of Robert Andrews, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Two Justices of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District in the place of George P. Andrews and Charles H. Van Brunt, whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

County and District Officers also to be elected for said County:

Thirty-five Members of Assembly.

A Sheriff, in the place of Edward J. H. Tamsen.

A County Clerk, in the place of Henry D. Purroy.

A Register, in the place of William Sohmer.

A District Attorney, in the place of William M. K. Olcott, appointed in the place of John R. Fellows, deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Given under my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[Seal.] "JNO. PALMER, Secretary of State."

In compliance with the said provisions of the said Election Law I do hereby also publish as a part of the foregoing notice, such city officer who may be elected for such electoral be are mentioned, namely, at the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November 2d,) by the electors of the County of New York or any part thereof:

A Mayor.
A Comptroller.
A President of the Council.
A President of the Borough of Manhattan to be voted for by the electors of such borough.
A President of the Borough of the Bronx to be voted for by the electors of such borough.
Three Members of the Council to be chosen by the electors in each Council District Nos. 1 to 5 inclusive, as established by Section 10 of the Greater New York Charter, namely: "An Act to unite territory, and the inhabitants thereof, lying contiguous to the City and County of New York, the various communities lying in and about New York Harbor, including the City and County of New York, the City of Brooklyn, the County of Kings, the County of Richmond, and part of the County of Queens, and to provide for the government thereof," being Chapter 378 of the laws of 1897.
A Board of Aldermen, and Members of the same to be elected from each Assembly District as provided by Section 24 of the said statute, Chapter 378 of the laws of 1897.
One Justice of the Municipal Court, to be elected in each of the districts, namely, the First and Second Districts in the Borough of the Bronx, and to be chosen by the electors in each of said districts, which districts are respectively the Tenth and Twelfth Judicial Districts at this time.
One Justice of the Municipal Court for the Eleventh District of the Borough of Manhattan, to be chosen by the electors of such district, which said district is now the Thirteenth Judicial District.
Two Justices of the City Court in the place of John H. McCarthy and Edward F. O'Dwyer.
Four Coroners in the Borough of Manhattan in the place of Edward T. Fitzpatrick, Emil Hoeber, William H. Dobbs, and Theodore K. Tuthill, respectively, to be chosen by the electors of such Borough of Manhattan.
Two Coroners for the Borough of the Bronx, to be chosen by the electors of such borough.
Given under my hand and seal of office of [Seal.] the County Clerk of New York County this sixth day of August, 1897.
HENRY D. PURROY, County Clerk.

LEGAL SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE

OF

Real and Personal Property of the Wilmington Dental Manufacturing Company of Wilmington, Delaware.

By virtue of certain orders of the United States Circuit Court of the District of Delaware, made July 30th and August 10th, 1897, there will be exposed to sale at public vendue at

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1897,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

on the premises, Nos. 1,010 and 1,012 King Street, Wilmington, Delaware.

All that lot of land having a frontage of 48 feet on King Street, and a depth of 210 feet, extending through to French Street, on which is erected a large four-story brick building or factory with a full and complete equipment consisting of an engine, boiler, machinery and appurtenances, tools, patterns, etc., all constituting the plant of the Wilmington Dental Manufacturing Company, for the manufacture of artificial teeth and other dental specialties. Included in this sale as part of the plant will be the GOOD WILL of the Wilmington Dental Manufacturing Company, and the FORMULAE, by the use of which its products have attained a

WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The plant and its equipment are in best of condition. Has been in active operation within a few weeks, thereby securing to a purchaser the opportunity of retaining the skilled labor to open and successfully operate the plant without delay.

Immediately after the sale of this plant there will also be offered either as a whole with the real estate or in parcels, on the said premises, the following personal property:

Feldspar, Silex, Titanium, Corundum, coloring materials, chemicals, and other raw materials generally used in the manufacture of artificial teeth and other dental specialties, (exclusive of instruments,) together with a complete line of boxes, bottles, and all supplies generally necessary to immediately start the plant in active operation.

RIVERVIEW FACTORY.

On the same day, immediately after the sale above named, there will be exposed to sale on the premises at Thirtieth and Spruce Streets, Wilmington, Delaware, all that lot of land at the northeast corner of Thirtieth and Spruce Streets, adjoining the property of the Home for Friendless Children, containing about one and one-half acres, on which there is erected a large three-story brick factory. This real estate and building will be sold either together with or separate

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSION, SEPT. 12,
TO
NEWPORT, R. I..
Via Greenport,
By Norwich Line Steamer,
"City of Lowell,"
THE FLYER OF THE SOUND,
in connection with
Long Island Railroad.
Round Trip $1.50.
A SPECIAL TRAIN (Parlor Cars Attached) WILL
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N.Y. 8:40 A.M.
Leave Long Island City..... 8:55 A.M.
Leave Flatbush Av., B'klyn.. 8:45 A.M.
Due at Newport, R. I..... 3:00 P.M.
Returning, Leave Newport.. 5:30 P.M.
The sale of tickets for this Excursion will be limited, and may be purchased on and after Friday at L. I. R. R. Depots in N. Y. and Brooklyn.
If weather is stormy, excursion will not be run and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.
This Excursion is run by special request

"THE WORLD-FAMOUS PLEASURE GROUNDS,"
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers ..00, 10.00, 11.00 A M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, P. M. So. 5th St. Brooklyn, 9.25, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.10, 2.05 3.00 P. M. East 32d St., 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00, A. M. for 23d St., and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1.00, P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 6, 7, P. M for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

—SUNDAY, SEPT. 12TH.—
ERIE SHOHOLA GLEN ROUND TRIP $1.
in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River; 1,000 feet above the sea.
First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M., and Chambers St. 9:00 A. M.; Jersey City, 9:15 A. M.
Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City, 9:45 A. M.
Returning, leave Shohola 4:15 P. M. and 6 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS ROUND TRIP 75 CENTS.
Special express trains leave West 23d St. 9:40 A. M., Chambers St. 9:45 A. M., Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M., 7:23 P. M.

Manhattan Beach.
Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST., week days, 5:30, 6:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 12:30 and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 9:40 P. M. Additional Trains on Race Days, L. I. J. C., 12:40 P. M., 1:00 P. M. Parlor Cars.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.
Trains leave WHITEHALL ST., week days, hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 11:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 7:10 P. M. Additional Race Days, L. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.
Rockaway Beach.
Trains leave EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 6:40, 9:10, 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 2:50, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 9:10 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York at 6:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON COACHES

Saturday Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M., ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30 P. M., RETURNING on any of the WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAINS. This will give passengers ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government Buildings, &c.
FARE for the round trip, $1.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted, also cheaper the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

MEDICAL.
A.—LADIES WHO REQUIRE SERVICES OF specialist may consult Dr. BLINN, sanitarium 177 W. 47th St., (B'way.) Hours, 10-1 and 3-4.
LADIES NEEDING AN EXPERT SPECIALIST consult Dr. and Mme. SELDEN CROWE, graduated 1857. Office, 217 West 40th St., near B'way.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.
This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Hotel Information Free.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,
FALL and WINTER RESORTS
And Rates of Apartments in Hotels below, Call or Address, (send stamp,)
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
{ 63 Fifth Ave., New York,
{ 96 Regent St., London,
{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.
Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)
Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Asbury Park, N.J., West End Hotel, now open
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bradford, Eng. Midland Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $2
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Denver, Col..New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do ....The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Gt. Barrington, Mass. Berkshire Inn, a.p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo..The Midland, ep. $1 up; ap. $3 up
Leeds, Eng. The Queens Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Liverpool, Eng. Adelphi Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do .....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do (Chas. S. Davis). Hotel St. Andrew, e. p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ..Hotel Westminster, e. p., $1.50, a. p., $3.50
do .....Hotel Endicott, e. p., $2; a. p., $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e. p. $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.). Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do ..The Rutland, 57th St. and Broadway, Superior Apartments, $1,200 to $3,500 yearly
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)..Hotel Hanover, a. p., $2 up
Plymouth, Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Pittsfield, Mass. The Maplewood, a. p., $3 to $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a. p., $3.50
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p., $1.50 up
Schenectady, N. Y..The Edison, a. p., $2.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl. The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Mo. Lindell Hotel, ep, $1 up; ap, $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Troy, N. Y.....The Troy House, a. p., $3 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
White Mts., Maplewood Htl., Bethlehem, N. H.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Pilgrim and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.
STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.
NORWICH LINE
For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made week days and Sundays.
FALL RIVER LINE
For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.
Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.
Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Adirondacks, and all points West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to Pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.
Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.
NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1.00. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.
HUDSON AND CONSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Trave, Tu., Sept. 14, 10 AM Saale, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Oct. 12, 10 AM
Kaiser, Tu., Sept. 28, 7 AM Lahn, Tu., Oct. 19, 10 AM
HEDOUBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Spree, Sat. Sept. 18, 10 AM Havel, Sat. Sept. 25, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, Sept. 16, Noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Sept. 23, Noon
Bremen.....Thursday, Sept. 30, Noon
Stuttgart.....Thursday, Oct. 7, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, Sept. 11, 10 AM Fulda, Sept. 25, 10 AM
Werra, Sept. 18, 10 AM Aller, Oct. 2, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*Augusta Vic., Nov. 6, 10 AM †Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Karlsruhe, Nov. 11, Noon, 10 AM †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Normannia, Nov. 20, 10 AM *Augusta Vic., Dec. 11, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line to Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
F. Bism'ck, Sat. 16, 10 AM A. Victoria, Oct. 7, 7 AM
Normannia, Sat. 23, 10 AM F. Bism'ck, Oct. 14, 10 AM
Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM Normannia, Oct. 21, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Patria, Sept. 11, 7 AM Phoenicia, Sept. 18, 10 A. M. First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage $30. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....Sept. 15 ST. PAUL.....Oct. 6
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 22 ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 13
PARIS.....Sept. 29 PARIS.....Oct. 20
Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
Kensington, Sept. 15, Noon Switzerland, Sept. 29, 11 A.M.
Westernland, Sept. 22, Noon Noordland, Oct. 6, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

1898—WINTER TOURS.
S. S. Pretoria, S. S. Madiana.
BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES.
QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd.
ROYAL MAIL LINE FOR BERMUDA.
S. S. Orinoco.....Thursday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
For Windward Islands.
S. S. FONTABELLE.....Saty., Sept. 11, at noon.
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 B'way.
Thos. Cook & Son, Pass. Agts., 261 & 1,225 B'way.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., Sept. 11, 10 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., Sept. 18, 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, First Class, to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; $2 extra to Paris, $84.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Etruria, Sept. 11, PM Umbria, Sept. 25, 12 P. M
Campania, Sept. 18, 10 AM Lucania, Oct. 2, 10 A. M.
Servia, Sept. 21, Noon Auranía, Oct. 5, Noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon Teutonic, Oct. 13, Noon
Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon Britannic, Oct. 20, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 29, Noon Majestic, Oct. 27, Noon
Germanic, Oct. 6, Noon Germanic, Nov. 3, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COOK'S ROUND-THE-WORLD TOURS WILL leave the Pacific Coast for a Six-months' tour on Oct. 11 and Nov. 18. Fall Party to Palestine, Sept. 25. See descriptive programme. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL, S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL, S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Yokohama, Hongkong:
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 21, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 30, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE.....Saturday, Sept. 11
CHEROKEE.....Monday, Sept. 13
COMANCHE.....Wednesday, Sept. 15
IROQUOIS.....Saturday, Sept. 18
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:
7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.
1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:30 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
6.25 P. M.—MONTREAL AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
7.00 P. M.—MOHAWK EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for the Auburn Road.
12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only—Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 231, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 142 Bowery, 125 Fulton St., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN N. BECKLEY. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga.
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Troy, and Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.
Week days, 7:00, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:33, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Ramson Beach, Seabright, Mohmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., 1:00 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For PHILADELPHIA from Whitehall Terminal. Week days, 7:55, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25, (Dining Car) A. M., 1:25, 1:55, 3:25, 3:55, (Buffet Car,) 4:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, 6:55, 8:25 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.
From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later, with additional trains at 4:30 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.
For BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON from Whitehall Terminal.
Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.
From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 787 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, ORANGES, Summit, Dover, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (cafe car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars, connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West. Pullman Parlor Car, New York to Richfield Springs.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers, Sleepers New York to Richfield Springs.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

PUBLIC NOTICES.
NOTICE.—Estimates for preparing for and building Recreation Structure on the pier at the foot of East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Harlem River, Contract 604, and preparing for and building a new Wooden Pier, with Appurtenances, at the foot of East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Harlem River, Contract 605, will be received by the Department of Docks, at Pier "A," Battery Place, N. R., until 11:30 o'clock A. M., September 17th, 1897. For particulars see City Record.
ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT now published in the "City Record" for the construction of a bridge over the Harlem River, between 125th Street and 1st Avenue and 154th Street and Willis Avenue, bids to be opened on Thursday, September 16th, 1897, at 12 o'clock M. by the Commissioner of Public Works.
NOTICE.—Estimates for building new pier at Jane Street, N. R., Contract No. 606, will be received by Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, September, 17th, 1897. For particulars see City Record.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.
CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:25, ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P. M. daily.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later. All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 330, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily, except Sunday. For Port Jervis, Monticello, Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Corning. Daily to Port Jervis. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Corning.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Cafe Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*10:25, 10:30 A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.
*10:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detro

TROLLEY WORKERS STRIKE

Two Thousand Men on the Madison Avenue Electric Line Demand Their Pay.

WANT WEEKLY SETTLEMENTS

John D. Crimmins Promises to Accede to Their Request—A Squad of Policemen Ordered to Union Square, but There Is No Serious Violence.

Between 2,000 and 2,500 men who were employed in the construction of the new trolley along Fourth and Madison Avenues struck yesterday after their dinner hour. They have no union and no walking delegates, and yet the strike that began between Fourteenth and Eighteenth Streets ran up and down the line like a gunpowder train that has been touched off in the middle. Within one hour over 800 men below Union Square had gone out, and then more dropped out along the Bowery.

The reason alleged for striking was the failure of the contractors to pay them off in due time. The contractors are T. E. Crimmins & Co. The men said that they were to be paid fortnightly. They objected to this at first, and asked for weekly payments, but finally acquiesced in the other arrangement. When pay day for two weeks' work came around they did not get any money, and so yesterday, just before noon, the section hands in Union Square asked when they would be paid. The Superintendent telephoned to the contractors' office, and was told that they would be paid on Monday. Thereupon the men got up an impromptu meeting and decided not to resume work until they were paid.

Some time after the strike a well-dressed man was seen standing on a little bridge across the track at Seventeenth Street encouraging the strikers. A watchman ordered him away, but he refused to go. A crowd of the strikers surrounded both watchman and stranger, and seemed to be taking the part of the latter, when two policemen came along and telephoned to the Twenty-second and Thirtieth Street Police Stations. Soon about ten policemen came to the scene, and after some difficulty succeeded in keeping the strikers off the bridges. The stranger, who had caused the crowd to collect, had in the meantime disappeared.

Several of the men went to the contractors' headquarters in East Thirty-second Street and demanded their pay. They were told that it was not yet ready and several of them became very angry. One man threw a piece of brick at Section Superintendent Delury. It just missed him.

Soon afterward T. E. Crimmins came up and argued with them. Some of the men said afterward that he threw a brick at one of them and swore at them. Mr. Crimmins denied this story, but it was spread all along the line. Some time later many of the up-town men were paid off, but they said that they would not return to work until to-day.

Soon after the beginning of the strike in Union Square John D. Crimmins came down in a carriage.

"What have you struck for?" he asked.

"We want our pay," replied the men. "Three weeks have passed and we have not been paid."

To this Mr. Crimmins replied: "Hereafter I'll see to it that you get paid weekly. There is a good deal of trouble in making up the pay rolls of 5,000 men, and it takes two or three days to get all the accounts straightened out."

The Union Square section decided to keep up the strike until they were paid. The ironworkers on the trolley line get $1.75 a day and the laborers $1 to $1.50 a day. Some of the men said that they had two pay checks for which they had not received money, and one of them declared that he would sell his checks at half price rather than wait longer, as he did not have any money with which to buy his supper.

A man named Shaler appeared in Union Square and began haranguing the men, advising them to have patience. He told them that if they did not go back to work at once they would not be taken on to-day.

Later Mr. Shaler said that only a few hundred of the men had struck.

STOOD UP TO BE SHOT.

Mistook Hoboken Sweepers for Soldiers—Blindfolded Himself and Awaited the Death Volley.

Alexander Pakorne was arrested on the Hamburg-American steamship dock, in Hoboken, yesterday for disorderly conduct. He told the steamship officials that he had been sent there by the German Consul to be shot.

He said, "Why don't they shoot me? They take a long time to do it." Just at this moment six stalwart dock sweepers appeared, with their brooms at a right-shoulder shift. Mistaking them for a file of soldiers, he divested himself of his hat, coat, and vest, and bandaging his eyes with a handkerchief, he placed his hands behind his back and told them to shoot.

He was taken to Poormaster Barck's office, where papers found on him showed that he arrived from Germany last Spring and went to Denver, Iowa, where he was sunstruck. He then went to Wexford, Penn., whence he was sent to Hoboken. The Commissioners of Immigration will be asked to return him to Germany, as a letter from his wife asking him to come home was found in his pocket. He had no money except 40 cents.

TALK ABOUT CONSOLIDATION.

Revival of Rumors Concerning Brooklyn Railroad Companies.

Rumors have again been revived of the consolidation of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company.

It has never been believed that the scheme was definitely given up. It has been supposed that in view of the terms demanded by President Uhlmann of the Elevated Railroad the subject was temporarily dropped. The revival of the negotiations, therefore, is the resumption of conferences which had been suspended. Conferences are said to have been held in New York within the past few days between representatives of ex-Governor Flower, who is credited with controlling the Rapid Transit Company, and President Uhlmann.

WIDENING OF RECTOR STREET.

Board of Street Opening Leaves the Question for Greater New York.

Controller Fitch presented his resolution for the widening of Rector Street, from Trinity Place to the North River, at the meeting of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement yesterday, and it was amended by Commissioner Collis so as to call merely for a map showing the proposed changes. On the Mayor's suggestion that the matter be left to the new City Government, the resolution was voted down.

After a petition in favor of the motion, signed by a number of men who came daily to business in this city from New Jersey, had been read, Mayor Strong recalled the discussion of the Ann Street widening, and remarked that property owners in the area of assessment invariably had recourse to the Legislature in such cases and had the whole expense put upon the city, while, if the matter were left to the Board of Public Improvement of the Greater New York, which, with the Municipal Assembly, would be a thoroughly representative body, property owners would have no plea before the Legislature.

Mr. Fitch replied that the resolution merely inaugurated matters, and that the new board would have to settle the assessment question if it were passed. The resolution was finally rejected.

C. T. Wilder's Bequest to Dartmouth.

Charles T. Wilder of Wellesley Hills, Mass., whose will has just been made public, has left $75,000 to Dartmouth College. The money will be used to provide a new physical laboratory and to improve the department of astronomy, in addition to meeting general requirements.

The easiest thing to give children for a cold and the most effective remedy is DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

FORTUNE FOR A CLERK.

Frederick W. Whitehead Enriched by the Death of a Maiden Aunt in England.

Frederick W. Whitehead, a clerk in the employ of the tea firm of Bennett & Co., at 8 Fulton Street, has fallen heir to a fortune, a portion of the estate of a maiden aunt, in Manchester, England, the sister of his mother. The amount which is coming to him his fellow-employes put at $117,000. Mr. Whitehead says that the sum has been greatly exaggerated, but declines to say what it really is.

Mr. Whitehead came to this country from Manchester about fifteen years ago. Some weeks ago he got a letter from his mother telling him that his aunt, who was always partial to him, had bequeathed to him a substantial share of her fortune. He was recommended by lawyers in England to engage Evarts, Choate & Beaman as counsel. He called on them and established his identity by means of a Bible, which his mother had given him on his departure for America, and which contained his name on the fly-leaf and hers underneath, in her handwriting.

Mr. Whitehead has obtained some remittances from his lawyers, but will have to wait for his full share of the estate until two other nephews of the decedent, also heirs, shall come of age, which will be some ten years hence.

Meanwhile Whitehead keeps at his post, weighing spices and tea, unaffected and popular with his mates as ever, and endeavors to escape by all legitimate means from any who want to question him about his prospective wealth.

SOMNAMBULIST IN PERIL.

Mistaken for a Burglar in a Brooklyn House and Narrowly Escaped Being Shot.

Sidney Edwards of 378 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, was awakened at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning by a loud crash, which seemed to be that of a lamp falling to the floor. Mr. Edwards thought burglars were in the house, and taking his revolver he stepped noiselessly down stairs to the parlor, from which the noise seemed to have come. He struck a light and saw a young man standing in the centre of the room beside a table. At his feet were shattered fragments of the lamp.

Mr. Edwards leveled his weapon and was about to fire when he recognized the young man as Edward E. Moran, the son of his neighbor, Hardy T. Moran of 382 Halsey Street. Moran, who seemed badly frightened and much bewildered, made a move as if to run, when Edwards seized him. He wore only a coat, undershirt, and golf stockings.

Edwards took young Moran out of the house and was leading him to the Gates Avenue Police Station when he met Patrolman Kelly and turned his prisoner over to him. Moran was locked up on a technical charge of burglary and his father notified. When the case was investigated it appeared that young Moran was a somnambulist. For several months he has been suffering from nervous prostration and is in a very weak condition. After it was discovered that he had become a sleep-walker, it was the habit of the family to lock his bedroom door when he retired. This precaution was omitted on Thursday night, with the result above stated.

ELLIS ISLAND FORCE REDUCED.

The Saving in Salaries Will Amount to $12,000 a Year.

Under instructions from the Treasury Department, eighteen employes at the Immigration Bureau have been notified that their services will be dispensed with on Sept. 15. They are gatemen, watchmen, janitors, interpreters, and minor employes, and their salaries amount to about $12,000 a year.

The salary of Chief Statistician Charles G. Eichler was reduced from $2,000 to $1,800, and other lesser reductions were made.

Commissioner Fitchie says that he does not think there will be any further reduction of the force at present, but many of the Contract Labor Inspectors are in fear of losing their places.

PIGEONS FOR THE NAVY.

A Cote of Them at the Portsmouth Yard—Successful Experiments.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 10.—Training of carrier pigeons for service in the United States Navy is being carried on at the Portsmouth Navy Yard on a large scale, and flights have been made from Portland, Bangor and Saco, Me.; Manchester, Dover, and Concord, N. H.; Ipswich, Boston, and Haverhill, Mass., with great success. The handling of pigeons at the yard is under the direction of Commander W. E. Impey, United States Navy, who has fifty-one birds in service.

The carriers are all young, and some of them have made the flight from Boston and Portland, each about sixty miles distant, in an hour and a half. Seventeen birds released at Saco, Me., at 11:38 A. M. yesterday were all in the cote at the navy yard at 1:06 P. M. The distance is about forty miles.

It is the intention of the Navy Department to send the birds to sea during the Fall drills and test them for service there.

CHARITY CAUSED TROUBLE.

Esposito Vangenzo Incurred Suspicion by Aiding Lost Children.

Esposito Vangenzo of 238 East Seventy-fifth Street, a grocer's clerk, was returning from a visit to friends in "Little Italy," Harlem, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when he found two small Italian boys at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue standing close together and weeping. He addressed them in their native tongue, and they became frantic with joy. Vangenzo took them to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, where he told the Sergeant that they were lost.

As he turned away his little protegés commenced to chatter something in Italian that sounded like "Papa." That settled it. This inhuman father, thought the Sergeant, was deserting his own flesh and blood. Vangenzo had to accompany the children to Police Headquarters, in spite of his protests, and it was not until a policeman, detailed to go with the Good Samaritan and establish his identity, had become satisfied of it that he was released.

The boys were later claimed by their parents as Andrew Delucca, five years old, of 440 Oliver Street, and John Tussi, four years old, of 179 Park Row. They had disappeared at noon on Thursday.

MISS ROSALIE LOEW A JUROR.

She Serves in a Landlord and Tenant Case with Credit.

A young woman has just sat in the jury box in one of the city's courts and acquitted herself admirably. She is the first female juror in this State. It was at Judge Goldfogle's Fifth Judicial District Court, in Clinton Street, yesterday, when a landlord and tenant case came up for trial.

John Duane wanted to dispossess Fannie Meisel from her small shop in Division Street. He claimed that her month was up on Sept. 1, and he had served the required notice on her to quit, and she, on the other hand, claimed that she was a yearly tenant, and had a right to stay until May, 1898. Mr. Duane and his agent, John J. McAdams, are well known on the east side, and the counsel on both sides kept challenging talesmen until two panels were exhausted and it seemed a hopeless task to get a jury.

Judge Goldfogle suggested that perhaps the vacant seat in the jury box might be filled by one of the lawyers present. The counsel objected, but when they looked in the direction in which the Court's eye was turned and saw a well-dressed young lady they smiled and said they would be much pleased to have Miss Rosalie Loew fill the vacant chair.

Miss Loew was admitted to the bar a year ago, and was in court on business for clients. Judge Goldfogle called her up, and, after informing her of the lawyers' wish, asked her whether she would serve on the jury.

"I shall do so with great pleasure," replied Miss Loew, and she took her seat and was sworn in with the remainder of the jury.

One of the counsel in his opening address addressed the jury as "Gentlemen of the jury." The Judge, however, did not make the same error, for he addressed them as "Mr. Foreman and jurors."

Afterward Judge Goldfogle remarked that Miss Loew made a model juror. She paid the closest attention to all the testimony, and at no time did she allow it to be noticed that she wanted to be more lawyer than juryman.

HOW TAXES ARE EQUALIZED

The Secretary of the State Board Had the Table of Amounts All Cut and Dried.

MERE PERFUNCTORY APPROVAL

President Guernsey of the Taxpayers' Protective Association on Methods of Redress—Former Decision of the Court of Appeals.

The manner in which the State Board of Equalization shifted from the shoulders of the rural counties to the shoulders of this city a burden of $89,000,000 was described yesterday by R. S. Guernsey, President of the New York State Tax Payers' Protective Association. Mr. Guernsey witnessed the process.

"Without expressing my views as to the equity of the proceeding," said he, "I may say that I was astonished by the method adopted by the Board of Equalization. It was shown some years ago that the table of the equalization of the assessment is usually made out prior to the meeting of the board. When the board assembles in Albany this table is submitted to its members. They glance over it, approve it, and adjourn.

"I saw Peter Deyo, Secretary of the State Board of Equalization, making up the table, which was afterward adopted by the board. He does the work as a simple problem in arithmetic. For instance, the several counties have, according to a table used by the board, a regular percentage for assessments, varying from 50 per centum in the case of Queens and Richmond, to 92 in the case of Hamilton. All these percentages are added up, and an average struck. Say the average is 70 per centum of the actual valuation. New York's per centum, as given in the table is 63. Her assessed valuation is then multiplied by 7 per centum, the difference between 63 and 70, and the result is added to the assessed valuation, making the equalization figures of the board. After Mr. Deyo completed his table it was submitted to the board, upon its meeting, and was adopted in a quarter of an hour.

"I see that Assistant Corporation Counsel James M. Ward will try to obtain a mandamus to compel the reconvening of the board. I am afraid he will not succeed. In the similar case of the Mayor of New York against State Controller Davenport the Court of Appeals decided that the only way by which a review of the action of the board can be had is by certiorari.

"I have heard that it was the intention of several counties to have counsel appear before the board, if it had met a second time, as usual. Westchester County would have had counsel present at the first meeting had that session not been so brief."

SALVATION ARMY COLONY.

Destitute Men Willing to Work Will Be Helped to Make Homes in California.

A colony for destitute persons who are willing to work is to be established in California under the auspices of the Salvation Army. Commander Booth-Tucker will leave for the West to-night to select a site and to complete other necessary arrangements.

The purpose is to give to the destitute inhabitants of the larger cities an opportunity to earn a livelihood. Each man or family will receive transportation to the colony and a farm of ten acres. Support for the newcomers will be provided for one year. At the end of that time they will be expected to support themselves and to return in installments the money expended for them.

The colony, Commander Booth-Tucker explained, is not a charitable scheme, but an ordinary business venture. J. D. Phelan, Mayor of San Francisco; Hugh Craig, President of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and J. J. Valentine, President of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, are interested in it, and already $25,000 has been pledged for the work.

One of the features of the settlement will be a co-operative bank, in which all the colonists may place their earnings. Any loss by burglary or by other means will be borne in common.

If the California colony proves a success one will be established near Denver, Col.

TWO BOYS DEFY A POSSE.

Cherry Creek Youngsters Fire on Men Who Try to Capture Them.

CHERRY CREEK, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Two boys, not yet in their teens, defied a posse of men yesterday at the point of revolvers, and after firing several shots, escaped to the woods. An effort to dislodge them was futile.

The lads are George and Rich Anderson, eight and ten years old, who ran away from home two months ago because their father whipped them for disobedience. They have been with a band of robbers who have infested this part of the county. The ringleader, Benjamin Brennan, was caught recently, and confessed. He said that the Anderson boys were with the gang and were well supplied with money and arms. They had $38 between them, and also revolvers and plenty of cartridges.

Charles Nelson captured the younger of the boys yesterday after a chase. The older brother pulled his revolver, covering his man, and commanded him to release his hold. Nelson did so, and the two boys went away together.

Nelson reported his experience to the neighbors, and Jackson Parrington, Ed Paine, and Peter McCloud followed the young highwaymen. They chased them for some distance, and when the boys had run far enough to suit them, they turned, fired five shots at their pursuers, and took to the woods.

THE GOULD-ANGELL CASE.

Three Witnesses Give Important Testimony Before Referee in Kingston.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Some important testimony was taken in the Gould-Angell case here to-day before McDonald Vanwagner, referee, in the presence of Miss Helen M. Gould, her private secretary, and her counsel, D. D. Duncan, of Dillon & Hubbard of New York, and E. Fowler, local counsel. Depositions of Abel A. Crosby, a retired hardware dealer of this city; Alanson C. Cowles, lawyer, of Durham, Greene County, and James H. Bouton of Roxbury, Delaware County, were taken.

Crosby became acquainted with Jay Gould in 1843. They attended school together in Roxbury. While Gould was in his father's hardware store there Crosby was a clerk in another country store in that place. Crosby remembered that Gould went to Albany in the Winter of 1853 and returned to Roxbury in April of that year, and was there during the very time that his alleged marriage with Mrs. Angell is said to have taken place. He fixed the date by some memoranda with Champlin about closing the district school there.

Mr. Cowles, seventy-seven years old, lived in Roxbury from 1846 to 1867. He knew the Gould family intimately. He knew Jay Gould all his life. He remembers the return of Gould to Roxbury after his survey of Ulster County in January, 1853, and his trip to Albany that Winter, as well as his return there early in the Spring. He also fixes the date of the closing of Champlin's school there in April, 1853.

Mr. Bouton fixed the time of Gould's return from Albany very distinctly, because of his brother Rice's illness with typhoid fever. All persons were warned not to visit the family because of the contagion, but he remembers that Gould and his sister went there notwithstanding. He saw them go into the house, and remembers the consultation of doctors there. This was the time the marriage is claimed to have taken place.

Lawyer Duncan says they have some eight or ten other depositions of this nature to take, when the case will probably be closed. Miss Gould and her party returned to Tarrytown at the close of the hearing.

Gates Farmer Attacked by Burglars.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 10.—James Porter, forty-seven years of age, a farmer, who lives alone in a two-story house in Gates, is lying in a critical condition at the home of his brother, Robert Porter, on the Big Ridge in Gates, as the result of an attempt of two burglars to murder him, at his home, soon after 11 o'clock last night. The burglars have not been caught.

CLAIM OF HALF A MILLION

William H. Osterhout Says J. R. Willard & Co. Owe Him for Profits and Stock Margin.

WRONG CONVERSION CHARGED

The Assignee of the Bankrupt Firm Estimates the Liabilities as Between $600,000 and $700,000—The Consolidated Exchange Suspends J. R. Willard.

The Board of Directors of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange met yesterday afternoon and suspended James R. Willard of the bankrupt brokerage firm of James R. Willard & Co. Mr. Willard, who is in Chicago, has denied having any present connection with the firm. J. L. Starbuck, assignee of the latter, said yesterday, however, that when the copartnership between Willard and Jay and Elmer Dwiggins was formed a contract was made which has never been abrogated.

At the principal office of the firm, at 55 Broadway, comparatively few creditors called yesterday. To all of them representatives of the assignee said that until the affairs are straightened out somewhat, no idea of the standing of any one on the firm's books can be given. Mr. Starbuck said that the amount involved in the failure is between $600,000 and $700,000. This is all due to customers, and, so far as is known, there is no indebtedness beyond that.

William H. Osterhout of Ridgway, Penn., who is preferred in the assignment, is the largest creditor of the firm, his claim being for $541,364. He was formerly in the tanning and general store business at Ridgway, and says that he put up as collateral for margins with the firm 3,233 shares of Leather preferred stock, valued at 70¾ per share, or in amount $227,523. He alleges that the firm converted this stock to its own use, rehypothecated it with a bank at 80 per cent. of its market value, and kept the proceeds. Mr. Osterhout supposed that his speculations had resulted profitably, and that he had made a large amount of money.

The account made up by the firm on the 7th inst. is said to be substantially as follows:

Sept. 4. Ledger balance	$201,265
Sept. 7. Profits	33,103
Sept. 7. Profits	79,473
Total cash due Mr. Osterhout	$313,841

Also due Mr. Osterhout 3,233 shares of Leather preferred stock held as margin.

Mr. Starbuck, late in the afternoon, said that all the branch offices of the firm are involved, but that George W. Silsby & Co. of Washington have had no connection with James R. Willard & Co. for more than a year. The latter had nothing to do, therefore, with the Silsby failure.

It was persistently rumored yesterday that the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange will investigate the alleged "underground" connection of the bankrupt firm with the Stock Exchange. The firm most mentioned in regard to this matter was Boody, McLellan & Co. of 57 Broadway. None of the officers of the Exchange would say anything on the subject, but a member of the firm of Boody, McLellan & Co. made this statement:

"Our connection with Willard & Co. was the same as with any other customer. It frequently happened that they were obliged to buy and sell stocks, and we often acted for them. While they advertised that their charges were only ⅛ both ways, you may rest assured that we never charged them less than ¼ each way. Our relations with the firm were thoroughly legitimate at all times."

KILLED AT WILLETS POINT.

Derrick Fell into a Gun Pit Where Fifteen Men Were Working—Two Met Death.

WILLETS POINT, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Without apparent cause a guy rope which was one of the supports of a big derrick used in building the fortifications here parted this morning and the derrick crashed down into a pit where fifteen men were working in an excavation for a disappearing gun. Two of the men were killed. Two others were so badly injured they may die.

The dead were William Bindhammer, fifty-six years of age, a laborer living at Whitestone with his wife and three sons, and Charles Brash, forty-five years of age, formerly an enlisted man in the Engineers' Corps. He lived at Whitestone, and had worked on the fortifications since leaving the army. He had a wife and three children.

The injured are: Maurice Higgins, sixty years of age; right shoulder broken, back badly sprained; bruised about the body and supposed internal injury which may cause his death. Boarded at the fort. Is unmarried. Gottlieb Schlicht, forty-eight years of ago; scalp cut in four places, nose broken, one rib fractured, evidences of internal injury; will probably die. Was unmarried and boarded with Charles Brash. With few exceptions the remaining eleven men were more or less injured.

Foreman Noonan has been in charge of the work here for six years and never before had an accident that was serious. He cried to-day after the accident. It was he who placed the big rifles in position, and was considered a most careful man. Throughout the heavy work at the post he never had a mishap. Coroner Ira M. Clapp will hold an inquest.

THEY THINK HE IS A PIRATE.

Prisoner Supposed to Belong to the Black Sloop's Crew.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 10.—John Thompson, alias John Burgess, alias John Taylor, who was arrested last Thursday on suspicion of being one of the Sound pirates, was to-day remanded back to the city prison to await the action of the Connecticut authorities. Thompson is supposed to be one of the crew of the famous black sloop whose crew gained the name of Sound pirates from their many robberies of wealthy residences around the Connecticut shore.

A book containing information as to the location of the principal residences east of Portchester was found on him. The police believe Thompson was connected with the many burglaries committed here during the past week, but there is no evidence to substantiate this.

GARFIELD CITIZEN ARRESTED.

Henry Marcellus Charged with Assaulting Mrs. Marine Rose.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 10.—Henry Marcellus, Garfield's wealthiest citizen, was a prisoner before Justice of the Peace Readio this morning, charged with assault. The complainant, Mrs. Marine Rose, alleged that during an argument over some interest that Marcellus claimed was due on two lots that she had bought from him on the installment plan, he struck her a number of times in the face with his clenched fist. At Mr. Marcellus's request, the examination of the case was postponed until next Tuesday.

Henry Marcellus is one of the oldest residents of Garfield, and he owns nearly half the town. He has the reputation of being a peaceful citizen.

BOSTON CONVICT RECAPTURED.

Leader of the Notorious "Milk Route Gang" Arrested in Roxbury.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—Frederick Drew, a thief who for ten years has been the leader of one of the most determined gangs of robbers that the Boston police force ever had to deal with, was captured in Roxbury early this morning. He is wanted at the South Boston House of Correction, from which institution he made his escape July 13. He has a long term to serve. Drew is now forty-six years old.

Under pretense of being engaged in the milk business, Drew's gang had a stable in Cambridge, another in Roxbury, and one in the city proper. The gang began business by stealing teams. When enough teams had been gotten together the milk route was established. By this method they secured possession of keys of the houses of their customers so that the milk might be left in the house and not on the doorstep, as is the usual custom. The keys were then used to admit them to the houses for the purpose of robbery. The robbers became known to the police as the "milk route gang."

THE OLIVE PECKER MURDER.

Story of the Mutiny on the High Seas and Attack on Capt. Whitman and His Mate.

Further details of the murder of Capt. J. W. Whitman and Mate William Saunders of the American schooner Olive Pecker, on the South Atlantic, and the arrest of the crew at Bahia, Brazil, were learned yesterday from Capt. Jardine of the steamship Strabo, now in port, who was in Bahia at the time of the arrest.

The Olive Pecker sailed from Boston June 18 for South American ports. The next heard of her was when, about Aug. 12, a German steamship touching at Bahia, reported passing her off the coast, abandoned and on fire. The fact was reported to the American Consul. At about this time a boat containing seven men put into a small harbor near Bahia, and their failure to give a satisfactory account of themselves led to their arrest.

They proved to be the crew of the Olive Pecker. They were William Mitchell, a Frenchman, the second mate, thirty-two years old; Peter Thomsen, a Swede, the cook, forty-three years old; William Harburg, donkeyman; Andrew March, Manuel Barial, John Lind, and another seaman, whose name Capt. Jardine did not remember. Their story came out under close questioning, and Thomsen confessed to having shot the Captain and mate.

It appeared that the men throughout the voyage had complained of extra watch duty, the food, and their treatment generally. The Captain, they said, was a very severe man, and all of the men were against him. The first mate had at first sympathized with the crew, but he finally turned against them. Their discontent increased, and the mate's conduct so galled them that the men decided among themselves to put him out of the way. It was agreed to draw lots to determine who should undertake the work, and the lot fell to Thomsen.

On the night of Aug. 7, the mate was seen standing near the companionway leading to the Captain's cabin. He was talking to Capt. Whitman. The time had arrived for Thomsen to perform the task allotted to him. Four of the men accompanied him aft. The Captain and mate were evidently suspicious that something was up, but they continued their conversation. The five men drew near, or until they were within ten feet of the mate. Then Thomsen, revolver in hand, rushed forward. The mate felt for his pistol pocket, but he was not quick enough, and a bullet from the cook's revolver stretched him on the deck, dead.

The Captain leaped forward with outstretched hand toward Thomsen; there was another report from the cook's pistol, and the Captain went the way of the mate. Having performed their murderous work, the crew were seized with fright. They had not planned beyond this point, and they were afraid to take the schooner into port. It was finally decided to fire and abandon her.

The Strabo being in the port of Bahia and about to sail for New York, it was proposed to forward the prisoners for trial in the United States, but Capt. Jardine said that he had no accommodations, and it became necessary to look to another vessel for transportation. Capt. Whitman was a personal friend of Capt. Nash, who was murdered, with his wife and second mate, on the barkentine Herbert Fuller, and the schooner belonged to the same firm, J. P. Ellicott & Co. of Boston.

Harburg had trouble with Capt. Whitman at Boston on a previous voyage, and it was said at Bahia that he had influenced the crew against the Captain.

THE CIRCASSIA DISABLED.

Anchor Liner 750 Miles West of the Irish Coast with a Broken Shaft.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The Thingvalla Line steamer Island, Capt. Skjodt, from New York Aug. 28 for Copenhagen, passed Butt of Lewis, in the Hebrides, to-day. She reported that on the morning of Sunday, Sept. 5, in latitude 52.46 north, longitude 33.54 west, she met the Anchor Line steamer Circassia, Capt. Boothby, from New York Aug. 28 for Glasgow, disabled, and towed her for 100 miles eastward, when, owing to the heavy sea of the following morning, the tow line broke and could not be replaced. The Circassia made no communication, but it is presumed her shaft is broken.

The Anchor Line is having the steamship Elysia, which has been lying at Glasgow since July 20, prepared to go in search of the disabled Circassia and bring her to port. She will sail to-morrow.

Advices were received at the Bowling Green offices of Henderson Brothers, agents of the Anchor Line, yesterday, that the Circassia's shaft had been broken. The Finnessia, which sailed yesterday from Glasgow for New York, will be instructed at Moville, where she will stop, to look out for the disabled steamship. The City of Rome, which sails to-day from New York, will receive similar instructions, though it is probable that the Circassia will have reached port before the City of Rome can come up with her.

The distance to the Irish coast from the point at which the Island left the Circassia is about 750 miles. No concern is felt for the safety of the Circassia, which is a staunch vessel, and entire confidence is reposed in Capt. Boothby.

It was intimated in the cable received by the agents that the passengers of the disabled vessel could have been transferred to the Island had they wished, but that they had elected to remain aboard the Circassia.

Owing to the lateness of the season for East-bound travel, the Circassia has a small passenger list. There are five saloon passengers, twenty-two in the second cabin, and eighty in the steerage. Her crew numbers 103. There are, therefore, 210 all told aboard.

The saloon passengers are Mrs. Allison and Miss Allison of Scotland, C. J. Hight of Scotland, Edwin Perkins of Havana, and F. J. Firth.

The second cabin passengers are C. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. James Cawlwood, Miss E. Cawlwood, W. Fox, William P. Hay, James Jackson, J. J. Long, L. V. Fulton, William O. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. James Moore, Adam McIntyre, Miss A. Mulligan, Daniel McElroy, William Meikle, Mrs. A. Rallos, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Toner, Miss E. Urquhart, Peter Love, and William Watson.

BULLET FOUND BY X RAYS.

John Harris, a Murderer, Operated on in a Boston Hospital.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—An operation was performed at the Massachusetts General Hospital to-day on John Harris, the murderer of Mrs. Butters of Concord. Both Harris and Carl Butters, the murdered woman's son, who was also shot by Harris, were photographed with the X rays some days ago and the bullets located. The operation performed on Harris this morning was very successful. It was found that the bullet had been shattered and part of it was extracted. Both men are getting along as well as can be expected, the doctors say, and, despite the fact that Carl Butters has two bullets in him, it is thought he will be able to leave the hospital before Harris. He will not be operated on for several days.

ARMS FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD

Gov. Black Makes Requisition for 16,000 United States Springfields.

ALBANY, Sept. 10.—Under an act of the last Legislature authorizing the exchange of arms of the National Guard for Springfield rifles in the possession of the National Government, Gov. Black to-day made a requisition to the Chief of Ordnance of the United States for 16,000 Springfield rifles, 15,000 Mills woven cartridge belts, and 900,000 rounds of ammunition.

The ammunition to be received is at the rate of 50 rounds for each enlisted man, forty of which are intended for next year's rifle practice and twenty for the reserve to be kept on hand. The powder and balls of ammunition of the calibre 50 remaining on hand after arms have been exchanged may be used and expended for gallery practice. The cost of transporting the rifles, &c., will be paid by the United States.

Beat and Robbed an Aged Woman.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Mrs. T. H. Ellis, an aged woman, was held up and robbed by three men near her home at Sherwood Park this afternoon. She resisted the attempts of the men to rob her and was beaten into insensibility. The men then stole $16, all the money she had. The police were notified and arrested Frank Evans, William Wylie, and William Russell. They confessed their guilt.

Yes, our prices are high; just high enough to insure the high grade of material and workmanship that goes to make the best clothes for boy or man.

And yet here are boys' school suits for $2.75 to piece out the Summer weather; also some boys' light weight overcoats for cool Fall and Spring days, $3.

Both suit and overcoat for less than the natural price of either, because we can't afford to be considered "too dear."

Stores close at six o'clock.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE MARKET FOR BUYERS

Thousands of Merchants from All Over the Country Looking for Goods.

NEW SERIES OF EXCURSIONS

Reduced Fare Tickets in Trunk Line Territory on Sale—New England Roads Deny the Request of the Merchants' Association.

This city is now the great market for buyers, and they are coming from all sections of the country. It is estimated that there are from 10,000 to 15,000 representatives of out-of-town business firms in New York looking for goods for the Fall and Winter trade. From present indications this influx of buyers will continue through October.

Some notable additions were made to the active membership of the Merchants' Association yesterday. The Bank of New York, the Corbin Banking Company, and Spencer Trask & Co. authorized the enrollment of their names, and among other industries were the following: Coach builders, Brewster & Co.; transportation, Norfolk and Western Railroad; periodicals, the American News Company, and hotels, Thomas R. McNeil.

Tickets for the second series of railway excursions to New York from points in the trunk line territory were placed on sale yesterday throughout all the trunk line territory and in those sections of the South penetrated by the Seaboard Air Line, the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, and the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroads. The Old Dominion Steamship Company, which connects with the Seaboard Air Line and the Norfolk and Western Railroad at Norfolk and Portsmouth, and which, in addition, taps Richmond and Old Point Comfort, has the same character of tickets on sale that are being sold by these railroad companies and by the roads in trunk line territory. In all these cases the tickets sold are upon the certificate plan, good for merchants or members of their immediate families and employes, and nobody else. Each ticket is good for return trip within thirty days from date of sale, but it must be purchased and used originally between the dates of Sept. 10 to 14, inclusive.

Chairman N. E. Weeks, of the New England Passenger Association, sent a communication to President King yesterday saying that the Merchants' Association request for reduced rates in New England territory had been denied. "I am directed to say to you," wrote Mr. Weeks, "that the members of our association believe it inexpedient to take action that can in any way be construed as according a preference to any particular commercial centre."

As usual, there were a large number of out-of-town visitors at association headquarter yesterday, and the trend of conversation was wholly with regard to the improved business conditions.

JOKE CAUSED THEIR ARREST.

Sullivan and Bosis Tied Mice Together by the Tails to Scare Women.

James Sullivan of 181 Chrystie Street and Louis Bosis of 157 Chrystie Street were having some fine fun Thursday night with a couple of mice, the tails of which they had facetiously fastened with strings, in order that the captives should perambulate the sidewalk and frighten nervous women.

Their experiment was proving a great success, and an admiring crowd of onlookers had gathered, when an unfeeling patrolman attached to the Eldridge Street Station arrested the prime movers in the sport. Magistrate Flammer, in Essex Market Court, yesterday, let them off with a scolding.

Chance to Benefit Children.

After Sept. 15 the Bartholdi Creche is to be known as the Edgewater Creche, because of its removal from Bedlow's Island to Edgewater, N. J. It is now located across the river immediately opposite the tomb of Gen. Grant, and is near the western terminus of the ferry at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. The creche needs further gifts to continue its work this season and to enlarge its premises. It received and cared for an average of 118 each day from Aug. 16 to Aug. 30, and as many other fresh-air agencies are already closing their Summer work, the creche is taxed to its utmost to provide for the little children who still require its benefits through these heated days.

Mr. Wiman to Workingmen.

Erastus Wiman, in the series of Sunday addresses at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, will to-morrow afternoon discuss the average condition of the workingman as the basis of all prosperity that is permanent and universal. Free transportation from the ferry at St. George by the lines of the Midland Road to Prohibition Park has been provided between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock.

Damages Awarded Contractor Hart.

Charles Hart, a contractor, yesterday obtained a decision awarding $37,304.80 to him as damages from the City of Brooklyn. Hart, who had the contract for the aqueduct, had built it to both sides of a strip of land needed by the city. The city neglected to acquire the property, and Hart was obliged to protect the work at his own expense.

High School Examinations.

Of the eleven boys who applied for admission into the advanced classes of the High School but five passed the examinations held yesterday in the Boys' High School, on West Thirteenth Street. Eight girls took the examinations in the girls' school on East Twelfth Street, all of them passing.

Wholesale Rubber Men Meet.

Wholesale rubber manufacturers from many States held a secret meeting at the Windsor Hotel yesterday. From a hint dropped by A. H. Alden, one of those who attended, it is believed that a new organization of rubber manufacturers may result.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Sousa's Concerts, Aft. 4:00 P.M. Eve. 8:45 P.M.
LAST DISPLAY OF
Pain's Fireworks, This Ev., 8:00 P. M.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
SOUSA'S GALA DAY.
Eminent Vocal Soloists, Battalion of U. S. Soldiers, Company of U. S. Sailors, and Two Batteries of Artillery. Flag Bearers of all Nations, Scotch Pipers, Drummers, &c., in
THE SALUTE OF THE NATIONS.
PAIN'S SPECIAL FIREWORKS
Exhibition and Marine Display on the Ocean.
Water Pantomime, and Fair

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Raphael in Urbino.

A STATUE UNVEILED IN HIS NATIVE TOWN—LIGHT ON HIS LIFE IN FLORENCE—PUBLICATION OF HIS WRITINGS.

At Urbino, his native place, a statue of Raphael was unveiled on Aug. 22 in the presence of the Italian Ministers of Public Instruction and a large gathering of people. The statue is the work of the sculptor Belli of Turin. The figure of Raphael stands upon a massive granite pedestal. He is represented in his working dress in the attitude of contemplating from afar the effect of one of his works. In his left hand he holds a palette, a paint brush being in his right. The pedestal is described by a correspondent of The London Daily News as in the cinque cento style, the ornamentation somewhat resembling the decoration of the Ducal Palace at Venice. At the front and at the back of the pedestal are groups taken from the works of Raphael; the little angels from the pictures of the Madonna di Foligno, of the Baldacchino, and of the San Sisto. One group symbolizes painting, the other sculpture. Upon the dado of the pedestal are bas reliefs, one of which represents Raphael at the Pontifical Court painting the portrait of Leo X., with two Cardinals. The other represents him intent upon directing the decoration of the Loggie of the Vatican. On either side of the pedestal is seated a figure; to the right is a woman of Greek outline, in the act of divesting herself of a mantle which enfolds her, who symbolizes the Renaissance of art; to the left is a Genius of Michelangeloesque pose, who holds on high a crown of laurel. Festoons of laurel on the dado bind together the coats of arms of the cities of Urbino, Perugia, Florence, Siena, and Rome. The medallions at the base reproduce, from documents, the portraits of Bramante, Timotea Viti, Perugino, Giovanni da Udine, Pierino del Vaga, Francesco Perroni, Giulio Romano, and Marcantonio Raimondi. The statue of Raphael, together with those of the Renaissance and of the Genius of Art, as also the medallions, are all in bronze. The groups of angels, the ornamentations, and bas reliefs are executed in Carrara marble. In unveiling the statue the Minister of Public Instruction made a speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause. He spoke of Raphael's love for his country, and of the happiness of his life in having near him his idol, Michaelangelo, as Mozart had Beethoven. Raphael was described as a poet as well as a painter, and, recalling to mind his great dream of restoring the classic Roman monuments, the orator said that under the auspices of King Humbert that dream would be realized.

A bronze wreath has been sent to Urbino by the municipality and Academy of Fine Arts of Perugia, to be laid upon the monument. An international exhibition in honor of Raphael was inaugurated at Urbino the next day. In the evening the city was illuminated and gala performances were given in the principal theatres. The Minister of Public Instruction attended the opening of the exhibition.

A letter from Rome to another English newspaper says that this celebration in Urbino has given rise to the project of publishing all that the master wrote in prose and poetry. It will have to be carried out with scrupulous care. The paintings of none of the great masters have been so falsified as those of Raphael. There are hundreds all over the world whose owners declare them to be originals, but which are nothing of the kind. It is something like the bits of the Holy Cross, which, if put together, would form a small forest, or, again, like the teeth of St. Catherine of Siena, which already number 132. Outside ten or twelve Raphael manuscripts, indisputably authentic, among which is his report to Leo X. on Roman antiquities, and six sonnets, (one unfinished,) dedicated to the "Fornarina," all the writings attributed to him are very doubtful. These doubts are justified, especially because of the character of his handwriting, which, for the sixteenth century, was especially clear, well-formed, and easy of imitation.

Some interesting details have meanwhile been published regarding the life in Florence of Raphael, which are of more than ordinary interest. Raphael's chief reason in going to Florence was to study art in "the School of the Beautiful," and also on account of the fame of Leonardo da Vinci, who was already there. He brought with him a letter, of which the following is a translation, from the sister of the Duke of Urbino, Giovanna della Rovere, to the Gonfaloniere of Florence:

"This letter will be shown by Raphael, a painter of Urbino, who, having great skill in his profession, has deliberated upon staying some time in Florence to learn. And because I know his father, who is most virtuous and affectionate toward me, and because the son is a nice and discreet youth, whom in every respect I greatly love, I desire that he should come to good perfection. I therefore commend him as strongly as possible to your Excellency, praying you that for love of me you will lend him your help and favor in every emergency and need. All favors which he shall receive from your Excellency I will count as done to me, and will look upon as a great kindness, for which I commend and offer myself."

In this letter of Giovanna della Rovere, which bears the date of the 1st October, 1504, the translator of Passavant, Signor Gaetano Guasti, has committed an anachronism, by error of transcription, because at that time Raphael's father was dead. He has, therefore, thus corrected it:

"And because his father was most virtuous and affectionate toward me."

Raphael's first visit to Florence opened out a new way to him, because the study of the masterpieces of the Florentine school and the intercourse with other artists developed his phenomenal genius. Many noble families received him with much favor, and were desirous of obtaining his works. He was undoubtedly much influenced by the stylo of Leonardo da Vinci, Giotto, and Masaccio. One of his first works in Florence was the "Madonna de Granduca," which for long remained unknown, and which was afterward acquired by Ferdinand III., and carried away with him into exile. Maria Carolina also held this picture in great veneration, and attributed the birth of a much-longed-for child as an answer to her prayers offered up before this Madonna. Another Holy Family was painted by Raphael during his first visit to Florence, which is now in the Pinacoteca in Berlin. In 1505 he returned to Perugia, but not for long. In his hours of leisure he passed his time in the shop of Bacceo d'Agnolo, an architect and sculptor in wood, together with Sansovino, Filippino Lippi, Michelangelo Buonarroti, and other well-known artists. For one of his friends and admirers, Taddeo Taddei, Raphael designed a house in Florence, which still exists, in the Via de Ginori. He also painted for him two portraits of women, one of which is now in the Belvedere Gallery in Vienna, and the other in London. Raphael visited Florence three times in all, and left when twenty-five years of age, having been called to Rome by Pope Julius II. Upon the house in the Via de Ginori, often visited by Raphael, the following epigraph is engraved on a stone tablet:

"Raphael of Urbino
was entertained by Taddeo di Francesco
Taddei
In this house
in MDV."

Certain new documents on the "Fornarina" throw light upon the mystery which used to surround her. Antonio Valeri, known in journalism under the pseudonym of "Carletta," has succeeded, it is declared upon the authority of unassailable documents, in establishing the identity, home, and parentage of the woman who passed in history under this poetic name. An anonymous commentator of the "Life of Raphael," by Vasari, mentions the name of Margherita as being that of the woman whom Raphael loved. Popular legend said that she was the daughter of a baker, who had entered a convent after the untimely death of the painter. One of the houses in which it is said the Fornarina lived, is the Palazzetto Sassi, in the Via Governo Vecchio in Rome. Starting with these few doubtful stories, Antonio Valeri has unraveled some interesting facts. In a "Census of the City of Rome under the pontificate of Leo X." (1518,) is an inedited codicil of the Vatican archives. Under the heading of the Parish of St. Thomas in Pagione, and precisely in a house of the Sassi, in the year 1518, Valeri found these words: "Una casade ms. Benedetto Saxo abita Franco sinese Fornaro." Among the papers of an old Roman Conservatorio, in the archives of a parochial basilica, Valeri found the list of women who, from 1513 until 1521 (the last years of the Pontificate of Leo X.,) were successful in entering that Conservatorio. Here he found the name and surname of the Fornarina thus indicated:

"A di 18 Augusti 1520.

"Hoggi è stata recenta nel nro Conservatorio ma a Margarita vedoa figliola del quondam Francescho Luti da Siena."

This document confirms the legend: the widow (being the Fornarina,) might well have had a husband, although she was beloved by Raphael, or this word "widow" may have been written after her name in order to facilitate her entry into the Conservatorio, and may well signify the widow of Raphael. It is therefore accepted as an established fact that Fornarina was named Margherita Luti, and that she was the daughter of Francesco Luti, a baker, of Siena.

Mr. Zangwill's Lost Copy.

Just fancy a calamity (literary) of this kind. Mr. Zangwill probably, with his head full of Zionism and his pocket bulging out with manuscript, loses a great wad of copy—8,000 or 9,000 words—of his romance, "Dream of the Ghetto." The first chapter of this romance appeared in Cosmopolis some months ago. The probability is that Mr. Zangwill will write over the lost chapter, and as likely as not improve on it. We disdain any idea that this is a réclame.

Mark Twain's New Book.

The Critic's Lounger, commenting on the announcement that the title of Mark Twain's book has been changed from "The Surviving Innocent Abroad" to "Following the Equator," says: "I am told on reliable authority that the price paid to Mr. Clemens for this book is $40,000, in payments of $10,000 each, and that he will make the whole of it over to his creditors, to whom he owes about $20,000 more. At the rate of $40,000 a book, it will not take Mr. Clemens long to pay off his indebtedness. Major Pond has recently made him an offer of $50,000 for a series of lectures in this country, but the offer has not been accepted as yet."

Exploration in Asia Minor.

English research and exploration in Central Asia Minor is now at a standstill on account of political events. Englishmen are not looked on with favor by the Turkish officials, and German, or, more particularly, Austrian, influences prevail. It is not the Austrian Government that finds the means, but it gives the expeditions the other necessary backing up. The most important of these is a society, "the Gesellschaft für Erforschung Kleinasiens," prominent among whose supporters is Prince Liechtenstein.

The Celtic Brooch.

The true Celtic "brooch," the simplest form of an object used to secure a garment, finds its development in the safety-pin of to-day. All of the ancient world used this particular form of brooch. With the Celts it was a favorite ornament. In many old Scotch families of the present time a brooch belonging to their ancestors has been preserved as the most precious of relics.

Lately the British Museum has acquired the Glenlyon "brooch," which finds its place in the glass case near the "Lorn" brooch. This Lorn brooch is supposedly the one worn by Robert the Bruce. The Glenlyon specimen has been for many centuries in the Campbell family. It is a large brooch, 5 inches in circumference. It is of silver, set with jewels, and bears the names of "Caspar, Melchior, Balthazar," the three Kings of Cologne, such an inscription being often used in amulets of the mediaeval period.

Roman Finds Near Zurich.

What is believed to be the remains of a Roman entrepôt, or headquarters, have been found at Baden-by-Zurich. There was probably a hospital attached to this entrepôt, because surgical instruments have been discovered. The most recent research has turned up a villa, which must have been the resort of some wealthy Roman. Beautifully modeled bronze statuettes, a fawn in bronze, and a three-branched lamp have been found, the latter recalling the Pompeiian form.

Important Finds in Asia Minor.

Mr. D. G. Hogarth, though he may have been unsuccessful at Alexandria, has made some wonderful finds in Asia Minor, and the inscriptions of the Hittite character add to our knowledge of the Babylonian dynasty. Major C. R. Conder presents a translation of an inscription found at Bulgar Maden, carefully copied by Mr. Hogarth. It happens frequently that from political causes or personal jealousies, the King defaced portions of another's inscriptions, which recorded the deeds of some monarch who had preceded him.

In this inscription, apparently, some parts have been purposely defaced, and yet the continuity has not been broken up. The inscription reads:

"These announcements address both the foe of this region and him who dwells in this region; and this writing is their utterance, spoken to the country. * * * having been ordered to complete. * * * I, Eriaku, therefore have made proclamations, being sent by the power of Babylon, (Tintir,) having been King, and ruling the City of Larasa; and as Prince of this region my Lord causing me to protect all therein; and he protects both what here and formerly I have owned. And the memorial speaks concerning me and the protection I give from foes, and to those in the land, and to the man among the foes who serves me, and is obedient to my Government—all who were formerly subject to the rule of the great city ruled by the Babylonian. My Lord * * * said. The protecting Lord having established me, and making me, * * * a memorial of his protection, in which by his order my proclamation is uttered, and the announcement thereof has been sanctioned, of tribute, and collection of treasure, for the King of Kings * * * which is made by me. And to him who is here, and is made * * * and to him in this region who is subject to the enemy, a clear announcement has been made, in a city facing the country of the foe, in explanation of what must be done; telling the man who comes here, and the city here, and all of, or from, it, that I have been named chief; and to say that, for the Lord of this region here, I, building both mound and fortress in a ruined city, have made a new city, obedient to me, a servant of the reigning Lord, since the city was taken."

Consulting Genesis xiv., 1, we read, "And it came to pass in the days of Amraphel King of Shinar, Arioch King of Ellasar, Chedorlaomer King of Elam, and Tidal King of Nations." In the second verse it reads, "That these made war with Bera King of Sodom." In the inscription Eriaku was the King or ruler of the City of Larasa. Major Conder finds from inscriptions that he was overcome by Ammuraphaltu of Babylon, and precises the period as about 2120 to 2075 B. C.

There is then strong evidence, from this late reading, that Amraphel and Arioch of Genesis were Eriaku and Ammuraphaltu.

It is, indeed, as Prof. Sayce says, the task of the archaeologist to make clearer for us the characters of the Old Testament. These inscriptions show how powerful were the Cassite or Akkadian race, and that the Hittites played only a subordinate part, these people, as Major Conder writes it, "being only one of several tribes or nations ruled by chiefs who acknowledged the great King of Babylon as suzerain."

Dinners with George Bancroft.

MRS. SHERWOOD WRITES REMINISCENCES OF THEM—NEWPORT AND THE OPERA BEFORE THE WAR.

Before the war—1856, 1859, 1860, and so on—I used to dine very often with Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft at their delightful villa in Newport, which was always the scene of an elegant and quiet hospitality. I now recall (with the aid of my little book) one dinner at which Mme. de Limburg, (Belle Cass,) the daughter of Gen. Cass, was present. And she was very brilliant that day! Mr. Bancroft called her "Belle," and they began to talk about the coming in of anti-slavery ideas, which neither of them enjoyed.

Mrs. Van Buren, the daughter-in-law of the President, a very dignified woman, was present. So was Mrs. Curtis, the stepmother of George William Curtis, a very lovely woman, who was said to have suggested the character of Prue in one of his most delightful books. Mr. Curtis's devotion to this lady was so filial, tender, and true that she used to say to her own sons: "I hope you will treat me when I am old as well as your brother George does." It was a beautiful refutation of the opinion that stepmothers must be necessarily hated.

Mr. Bancroft, having been in the Cabinet of Mr. Polk could not meet the Northern heart on the subject of the election of Lincoln. Therefore, after a few minutes, politics were dropped, although I remember that Mrs. Van Buren spoke her mind quite freely on the other side. So we talked of the Misses Berry, in London, of whose famous salons both Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft had many brilliant reminiscences. There were some English people present, and the character and personality of Taglioni, the celebrated "danseuse," came up. One of these ladies had sent her daughters to Taglioni to learn to dance, and I afterward saw a most graceful woman in London dance in the salon of Lady Constance Leslie, a most beautiful dancer, who said she had learned of Taglioni. I think this was a daughter of Lady Chandos Pole.

"Taglioni told me," said Mr. Bancroft, "that English girls were awkward because they were timid. 'I made them natural and at ease, and they became graceful at once.'"

"What was her history?" I asked. "I only knew that she danced so lightly that it seemed a trouble for her to return to earth."

"It was," said Mr. Bancroft, "as if she flew upward like a butterfly, but came back to earth unwillingly. She was married to Count de Voisins in 1834. He made her unhappy, and the brilliant creature went from her triumphs on the stage to abuse at home. She had one beautiful daughter, the Princess Troubetskoy, whom I have seen at various Courts of Europe, and a noble soldier son in the French Army, but although she was poor after her life of industry, she preferred a life of labor in England to living on her children, for whom she had spent a fortune. She had a most interesting house. I asked her if she had any relics of Rossini. 'Oh, yes,' said she, showing me a drawing by Chalms of the 'Tyrollenne' in 'William Tell.' 'Rossini composed that opera for me, at my own place, in my own house, while I looked on and wondered. When I look at the wonderful "Napolitaine" I think of glorious Rubini and of how badly he danced before he sang so divinely.'"

"And let me tell of her shoes," said Mrs. Bancroft; "they were all sewed round with packthread, in a sort of button-holed stitch, which she had done to keep them firm. She showed me a pair which she had worn at the great triumph in 1842 at St. Petersburg. And she showed us the golden wreath given her at the close of a Milan triumph, with all her favorite parts inscribed on golden leaves, and the silver group of Diana and Endymion, presented at the close of the Lumley period, and a testimonial from the 'Dandies,' who succeeded d'Orsay, in which Lord Lammington's name was conspicuous."

One of the English couples at the table had brought a letter from Lord Lammington to Mr. Bancroft, so this was a very apt anecdote.

"And do not forget her case of beautiful things, George," said Mrs. Bancroft, "a fan from the Countess Nesselrode and her bracelet from the Emperor of Russia."

"I will leave that to your more facile

tongue," said the historian. "I prefer to remember her Golden Book, the roll of her victories, from the press, especially the one rare Punch of 1848, with the 'Tagliori Treaty,' in which all the powers are represented bringing bags of gold to lay at the feet of La Sylphide, the victorious Lumley bringing the heaviest, largest satchel of all."

"I remember seeing the 'Pas de Quatre,'" said Mme. de Limburg.

"So do I," said several voices.

"But I was more impressed with the woman who after such a career could appear again in the gloomy regions of Connaught Square as a teacher of dancing!"

"What an enviable temperament she must have had! You see, she could come down to earth again," said Mrs. Van Buren.

"Yes, thirty years of retirement, the loss of fortune, the memory of past triumphs, none of these things had made her ill-tempered," said Mme. de Limburg.

The conversation wandered off to the Court of Victoria and the royal children, whom Mrs. Bancroft had seen in their nursery. She described the little Prince of Wales with his hair freshly brushed, being brought in, with his nurse, to see her, and a noble Englishwoman—it might have been Lady Palmerston—courtesying to the ground as this child entered the room. It struck on her American sense queerly.

Mrs. Bancroft had great talent as a raconteuse. She was quite beautiful then, with a very pretty mouth, and she adored Mr. Bancroft. Her kinsman, George T. Davis of Greenfield, the wittiest talker of his day, said: "She has been married twice, and has been an admirable wife. But now she is in love for the first time in her life." I think Mrs. Bancroft grew old more gracefully than any one I ever saw. In her very old age Major Alexander Bliss, her admirable son, gave me a lovely photograph of her, which I keep with fidelity. Mr. Bancroft used always to say at dinner: "Betsey, will you have fish?" to which she said, gravely: "No, I thank you," and then she would turn to some one, with her pretty smile, and say: "He knows I never take it, but we go through this form every day."

Her dinners were remarkably nice, but not at all equal to the splendors of the modern dinner table. There were no flowers used in those early days, but exquisite damask, plain, solid silver, candles, and the finest cut glass. She declaimed against embroidered and laced table cloths, colored velvet under the épergne, and laced napkins and doilies. She was a handsome, dignified, elegant Boston lady, somewhat prim.

At this particular dinner Mr. H. T. Tuckerman was present, and we talked much of Rogers and his breakfasts, of which Mr. Bancroft had many anecdotes. He thought their agreeability singularly overrated, although he acknowledged that they had brought him to know some famous men.

Lady Palmerston he found most fascinating. "The most singularly tactful person," he said, "and she introduced me to Grisi." Then he added some anecdotes of Grisi, "whose arms were those which the Venus of Milo had lost," and who said of her daughters, when some one called them her grisettes, "No, they are my Marionettes."

"She was greatly in love with Mario," said Mr. Bancroft, "and it improved her acting."

"He was not in love with her, which injured his," said Mme. de Limburg.

"Oh, he was a stupid fellow," said Mr. Bancroft, "vox et praeterea nihil."

"But that was enough," said Mme. de Limburg, "what a voice!"

Mr. Bancroft was very fond of music. I used to go to the opera with him for two Winters, when he had two seats, in the front row of the orchestra at the old Academy of Music, on a line with Mrs. Belmont's box, in which she, a vision of beauty, always sat, the fairy queen of fashion. Over our heads just beyond in the upper proscenium box sat Mrs. Robert Cutting, handsome, and a great authority in music. Around her was always a galaxy of beauty, Mrs. Heywood Cutting and Mrs. Brockholst, and a number of dark, elegant Cutting men, "the rose and the expectancy of the fair state." Sometimes the party was reinforced by the more beautiful Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall the first, wife to the General. Opposite to us would be the Baron and Baroness von Hoffman, while right over our heads were Col. Henry G. Stebbins and his family. He educated Clara Louise Kellogg, (who was an admirable Marguerite before Nilssen,) and good in everything.

In these days the great Italian artist Salvi was the incomparable tenor, and Steffanoni, wonderful singer, with her veiled voice, gave us the renowned rendering of the "Lucrezia Borgia," which I have never heard excelled. Piccolomini also sang, the little niece of the Pope, as she proudly claimed to be, and the great, too early lost, Parepa Rosa, came later on.

Mr. Bancroft was exceedingly fond of the opera, and Mrs. Bancroft did not care for it. "So you go, and amuse George," she would say to me. So I went, a young woman, fond to folly of Italian music, and not afraid of the night air, (then!) This and many a dinner at their delightful house in West Twenty-first Street brought me to know this wonderful and many-sided man very well. His memory was phenomenal.

After the Newport dinner we all went to a beautiful ball at the Bareda mansion, where we met Mr. Tom Appleton and many another Boston person. It seems to me that Philadelphia and Boston people came to Newport then more than the New Yorkers. I remember a distinguished quartet who used to play whist at the Fillmore—Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. James Otis, very handsome, with beautiful hands; Mr. E. S. Willing, and Mrs. Jones McCall, a charming Southerner from New Orleans. They were all quite worthy of the legends of Court life, under Louis XV., elegant devotees of whist. While there was no such luxury as the present, there was far more stately grace to these Newport seasons than there has been since. Mrs. Sidney Brooks, who built the stone house now belonging to Mr. Bennett, (I believe,) was a Miss Dehon of Boston, a scholarly, accomplished woman, worthy to be sister-in-law to Edward Everett. Indeed, she always had rather a classic style in her conversation. Mrs. Viele, a rampant wit of those days, said of her: "I had a meeting with Mrs. Sidney Brooks, she with forty curls on the side of her face, I with no curls at all. We had a little gossip about Copernicus in which I fared very badly!"

Mrs. Brooks would never call on her near neighbor, Mrs. Paran Stevens, of the Marietta villa, which caused the latter to shed many tears. And later on Mrs. Cullum and Mrs. Astor both refrained from calling on that hospitable woman, whose victory over society was accomplished by so much bloodshed that it recalled the Duke of Wellington's remark that "there was but one thing more terrible than a defeat, and that was a victory." Mr. Sidney Brooks, an elegant Boston gentleman and a very sweet person, was more lenient than his wife, and would have floated with the tide, but she never!

They gave most charming dinners at what Mr. Brooks called Sebastopol, his stone villa, and Mrs. Belmont was often at his right hand.

Indeed, it was an aristocratic, proud, particular little circle, not as gay, perhaps, as the one which Mr. Travers and Mr. McAllister made later, but well worth remembering, with its very decided features of an ideal Summer resort.

While Mr. Bancroft was Minister to Germany Prof. Fairman Rogers hired his villa, and took good care of Mr. Bancroft's roses, which Mr. Bancroft, in common with his fellow-historian Parkman, delighted in cultivating. This was an improvement upon the Roman Emperor's task, who cultivated cabbages, and one can scarcely refrain from wishing to put in his garden the offshoot of one of these bushes which had such learned hands at their roots.

I never heard Mr. Bancroft talk "history" but once, and then he gave a really amusing account of his bouts with "revolutionary grandsons."

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

John Constable.

NEW MATERIAL IN THE NEW EDITION OF LESLIE'S LIFE OF THE ARTIST.*

On Mr. Robert C. Leslie has devolved the duty of adding to that excellent biography written by his father, C. R. Leslie, R. A., which presented the life of John Constable, the well-known English landscape painter. It so happens that Mr. Robert C. Leslie, who is an artist, was in his youth a favorite of Constable's. The original edition of Leslie's memoirs of John Constable having appeared fifty-four years ago, this fine reprint, with its plates, with the addition of a great deal of new material, will be gladly received by all art students.

John Constable, a Suffolk man, was born in 1776. His father was a well-to-do miller, and John, so it was intended, should follow his father's calling. It was Constable's mother who, seeing the bent of her son's inclinations, helped him to become an artist, though it looks as if she often thought his artistic career would come to nought. In 1797 she wrote to a friend, during the absence of her son, who was in London: "We are anticipating the satisfaction of seeing John at home in the course of ten days, to which I look forward with the hope that he will attend to business, by which he will please his father, and insure his own respectability and comfort."

For further details of John Constable and his struggles, reference to the original edition may be made. The artist's advance was slow, but sure. In 1819 his "View on the River Stour" attracted so much attention that he was elected an Associate of the Academy, and ten years afterward he became a full member. It is somewhat remarkable that at the beginning the appreciation of John Constable came from France rather than from England. In the Louvre to-day there are two fine Constables, the "Rainbow" and "Weymouth Bay," which were given to France in 1873 by Mr. Wilson. Where Mr. Robert C. Leslie's additions are so valuable are where he gives the present status of Constable, as an artist, and the commercial value of the works of this artist. Of late there has been a great "run" on Constables. The frauds have been innumerable, and Mr. Leslie believes that a great deal of money has been given for forgeries. It becomes, then, the duty of the present editor to warn purchasers, and to put them on their guard. He writes:

About sixty years ago I remember seeing nearly all his [Constable's] more important works upon the walls of a large studio formed by him out of the drawing room to [the then] 35 Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square. When he died the greater number of these, after being bought in for the family by my father and other friends at his sale in Foster's Rooms, remained crowded together on the walls of a small house in St. John's Wood, which then became the home of his children; and, with the exception of a portion allotted to his second son, Capt. Charles Constable, which have since been sold, all these pictures and studies remained there until, on the death, in 1888, of his last surviving daughter, Isabel, they became the property of the nation. During the fifty years which elapsed between Constable's death (in 1837) and this bequest of his pictures to the nation, any work of his that chanced to change hands, at first slowly, but afterward very rapidly, rose in value; and many imitations of his pictures have during this interval been sold, and even publicly exhibited.

Constable used his palette knife overfreely, and this peculiarity of his led to the manufacture of many fraudulent pictures.

One marked feature of all these productions was founded upon the mistake that in order to manufacture an authentic Constable it was only needful to load so many square feet of old canvas with unmeaning dabs of paint, clumsily laid on with something like a small trowel. Constable, no doubt, in certain of his later works employed the palette knife freely, but it was never used until he had secured the drawing, tone, and effect of the picture with the brush. During the last years of his life he at times likewise touched upon some of his earlier pictures in this way as they hung on the walls of his studio, leaving for a moment his work on the easel to do so.

Mr. Robert C. Leslie remembers that his father heard Constable say that he often thought he injured his own work, and it was like "cutting his own throat with a palette knife."

As the schoolfellow and neighbor of his sons, Alfred and Lionel, I spent many happy hours among Constable's finest pictures, until I believe I became more intimate with them and his sketches than I was with my own father's work. And while able to speak with some authority upon Constable's work in his best period, I can likewise do so upon his use of the palette knife, because some time after the sale of those few of his pictures at Foster's, not bought in for his family, two sketches upon six-foot canvases of the "Holy Wain" and "Leaping Horse" were, for want of room elsewhere, stored at my father's house. Though wonderfully fine in sparkle and effect, both were more or less mere masses of color, loaded on with brush and knife, and, in spite of a goodly assemblage of dealers and others at the sale, no bid above £5 was made for them. They remained with my father for some time, and after he and I had removed the dirt and London smoke with which they were covered, he asked me to make two small copies of them; and I shall not soon forget the difficulty I met with in doing this, so as to retain upon a small scale the sparkle obtained by the use of the palette knife without losing their fine general effect and intention. Both these studies (of Constable's) are now at South Kensington, but I feel sure that Constable merely looked upon them as unfinished experiments upon a large scale for more finished pictures.

Here is something about Constable which is not well known. Contrary to the general usage, where the artist makes first a small sketch of an intended picture, and then enlarges it, for the actual production of the work, Constable did precisely the opposite. For experimental purposes, he used canvases some of them six feet long. These may be sold as studies only, but are hardly representative works of Constable. In Academy exhibitions the genuineness of any pictures is not guaranteed, but somehow the numbers of a catalogue and "exhibited at the Academy," are taken for vouchers. "It is perfectly notorious," says the Athenaeum, "that pictures incorrectly ascribed to Turner, Constable, and other members of their body, have been exhibited by the Academy, although they must have been painted within the memory of at least half the Academicians then living."

Mr. Robert C. Leslie recalls the time when his father was writing the first and second editions of Constable's Memoirs.

During this task, spurious Constables were constantly brought to my father by dealers; at times singly, at others in batches; nearly all being of the extreme palette-knife type, or what would now, perhaps, be called "impressionist" examples. One such batch, I remember, was brought by a well-known London dealer, who, though too good a judge himself to be deceived, wished my father to see them, because, as he said, "the source from which he had them should have placed their authenticity beyond doubt." This was nearly ten years after Constable's death, and yet, on examination, most of the meaningless lumps of paint with which they were loaded proved to be still soft. I never saw my father so much upset as he was by this crop of forgeries, because, from the name given by the dealer, he at once foresaw an unlimited supply of the same kind of rubbish.

It is then rather uncomfortable to learn, from such an undoubted authority, that "he would not be surprised if the number of forgeries (of Constable) greatly exceeded that of his genuine pictures."

One of the worst evils of the multiplication of such things is that the public eye—never too discriminative—is gradually led to look not at or for Constable as seen in the more finished work of his best period, but only at those examples which display the mannerisms of his later style, a style to which, I agree with my brother George, "both he and Turner were goaded by a desire, natural to such men, of seeing their pictures eclipse in sparkle and brilliancy those of others upon the walls of the Academy." Writing on this subject in his "Handbook for Young Painters," my father says: "The truth is that the pictures in which he (Constable) most used this instrument (the palette knife) are those of which there are the greatest number of forgeries. A practiced eye will, however, generally detect these, as in such imitations one color is smeared over another, so as to have the muddled and filthy look of the rags with which the painter cleans his palette. * * * While the dashes of color from Constable's knife have the look of gems, and the more they are magnified the more beautiful they appear." Any one who examines a few square inches of Constable's "Cenotaph" in the National Gallery with a lens will, I think, at once acknowledge the truth of this.

Artists who themselves write criticism on art do not generally agree with Mr. Ruskin, and so Mr. Robert C. Leslie is not in sympathy with the author of "Modern Painters," and thinks that Ruskin's opinion of Constable was hastily formed, or that he was "in almost complete ignorance of the true character of the English artist's work, that his impresesion is derived from the numerous forgeries of his work in circulation, or that he had seen pictures by him without looking at them, which often happens when we are not interested."

Did Constable bring about in any way the impressionist school of landscape painting? It was in the time of Charles X., when France first became acquainted with Constable's pictures. Try to find anything crude or wild in the subsequent work of Troyon or Daubigny.

Mr. Leslie's notes are full of interest. Describing Constable's "Opening of Waterloo Bridge," he says that the artist wanted to give it all the brilliancy of color, and he writes:

No subject appears to have given Constable so much anxiety, doubt, and disappointment as this flag-dressed flotilla of gilded state City barges. He was carried away by the subject, but which, in its want of repose, and sparkle of local colors was more suited to Turner. It is noteworthy that Constable never used his palette knife so freely as on this picture, while, a year after his death, a picture dealer toned it down with shoe blacking.

Strange it is to find that the term "editing" as applied to a picture, was once in vogue, not used in the sense of "restoration," but rather as a fixing up a picture, paragraphing or punctuating it. There used to be in the time of Mr. Leslie's father some one attached to the Academy, whose duty it was to fix up or edit pictures, and this he did with water colors, securing them by a stiff coat of mastic varnish. This personage, it is said, "edited" a Sebastiano del Piombo by means of a stick of licorice. Here is an honest trait of Constable's which is recorded. A Royal Academy Selecting Committee were carrying out their troublesome duties and Constable was of that committee:

A small landscape of his (Constable's) had, by mistake, got among the outsiders' pictures, and so came before the Council. A simple bit of green river bank, bordered by low willows, with nothing in subject or color to arrest the more or less jaded eyes of the Academic judges, and the picture was rapidly passed before them, with the usual cry of "Out! out!" by the majority, when one member said, "No, stop a bit. I rather like the look of that. Why not say 'doubtful?'" Constable, who so far had been silent, then owned the picture, and the Council at once saw its merit. He would not, however, allow their judgment to be reversed. This little picture is now at South Kensington—No. 38, 'Water Meadows, near Salisbury.'"

*THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOHN CONSTABLE, R. A. By C. R. Leslie, R. A. Illustrated. London: Chapman & Hall.

New Works of Fiction.†

Fancy how Jack (the Hon. Jack Ravenhill, the twin brother of Cecil, Earl of Severn,) must have felt when the raging Tamali, the great Indian river, swept him away in a freshet! That happened in 1903, when Jack had gone to the river to shoot crocodiles. The Tamali suddenly became a raging torrent, Jack was carried along, supporting himself on a bamboo chair, and was landed, quite exhausted, in his red silk pajamas, in a most extraordinary locality, the bathing place of some Indian women. Like another Moses, it was a Princess who took care of the half-drowned Englishman—and straightway Jack fell dead in love with the Princess of Sultanabad, whose name was Melissa. The Princess spoke English and was a Mohammedan. She had been brought up by a native woman who had been educated in an English school. Melissa was to have married the horrid Sadar Sanhib Abdul Hakk, a wretched, cruel drunkard. At once Jack becomes the knight errant of a distressed Indian Princess. To all intents and purposes, Jack is dead—for the English papers have printed how he was drowned in the Tamali River.

Now comes a whole series of adventures occurring in 1907-8. The bad cousin suspects Jack of being overintimate with Melissa. Then the Englishman, thoroughly familiar with Indian ways, assumes a white beard, the make-up of a man a century old, and becomes to all intents and purposes that sacred personage the Samar Kandi Mullah Yadullah. His disguise is so perfect that he imposes on his entire surroundings. When at fault in his Arabic Jack talks German to the faithful. In time

†HER MAJESTY'S GREATEST SUBJECT. By S. S. Thorburn. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

he becomes a power in the land and the Princess's Prime Minister. It is only to Melissa that he is Jack.

There is trouble threatening in India—revolt, general disaffection. France and Russia are about making war on England. Jack studies the question of Sultanabad and manages affairs of state so thoroughly that at least Melissa's principality enjoys peace and prosperity.

Then suddenly comes the news that Cecil, Jack's twin brother, has been made Viceroy of India. The Earl of Severn, noting how well Sultanabad is managed, pays the Princess and her Prime Minister a visit. The Viceroy is in bad health. He has overworked himself. A crisis has arrived in India, and his anxieties are killing him. When at Sultanabad he suddenly dies. The resemblance between Jack and Cecil is the same as between two peas in the same pod. Conditions are such that India can only be saved by means of an active, capable man, one who knows the country. Jack assumes in secret Cecil's position as Viceroy, and is accepted as Viceroy by both foreigners and natives. All the possible and impossible situations are managed by Mr. S. S. Thorburn in a highly clever manner. The Princess is attacked by the fanatical party, led by Sadar Sanhib Abdul Hakk, but with his gallant Sikhs and a Maxim gun Jack, or Cecil, rescues Melissa. Finally Jack marries the Princess.

The author, who is of the Bengal civil service, hardly inclines toward the same opinion as does Mrs. Steel. You may not govern in India as you might in England, and this little fact is being brought home to the English to-day. But what the author of "Her Majesty's Greatest Subject" can do is to write a rattling good story of adventure, and one which is certain to be popular.

M. Jules Claretie, a member of the French Academy, undertakes the detective story, and does it in a clever way. It is the flash of science which illuminates "The Crime of the Boulevard," and not the bull's-eye lantern. Bernardet is a jolly Frenchman, a detective, who is devoted to photography. You never could fancy by looking at him that Bernardet was the bravest of the brave. Once he arrested the terror of Paris, the prime assassin of the Baulieu, by only clapping the neck of a wine bottle on the murderer's forehead. The brigand thought it was the barrel of a pistol, and threw up his hands. Bernardet has to arrest a Count for some rascality, and Bernardet faces his victim, who is a banker, in a small room, "a private office," with heavy curtains, and a thick carpet, which stifled all noise.

"Fifty thousand francs if you will let me escape," said the banker.

"Monsieur le Comte jests."

"A hundred thousand!"

"The pleasantry is very great, but it is a pleasantry."

Then the Count, very pale, said, "And what if I crack your head?"

"My brother officers are waiting for me," Bernardet simply replied.

Of course it was a "come down, Captain Scott," so far as the Count was concerned, and this incident is just one of those short, clever touches M. Claretie jots down. Bernardet—it was his birthday—had been at home, and there had been a festival in his honor, and he had taken the photograph of his little girls in the garden, when Moniche, the concierge of a house on the Boulevard de Clichy, comes to him. Moniche is out of breath. There has been a murder in the house, and M. Louis Pierre Rovère has had his throat cut, and there is no trace of the assassin.

Bernardet takes his camera and sensitive plates with him, and follows the concierge. Sure enough there on the floor lies a man and his neck has been cut. The murder has taken place some hours before. At once the imperturbable photographer takes a picture of the room. He has his flash light producing magnesium wire all ready. But Bernardet is more than a mere photographer. He has read somewhere that on the retina of a murdered man there is impressed the image of the one who has killed him. Bernardet with or without the permission of the Magistrate Ginary photographs the eyes of the murdered man. There he finds his clue and he follows it up.

Jacques Danton, a friend of the murdered man, is arrested, and M. Claretie weaves the meshes around him, but eventually it is discovered that it was not Danton who killed Rovère, but another man, Prades, and the image on the retina brought about Prades's conviction.

"The Crime of the Boulevard" is worked up in a masterly manner, and it is the constructive power, the scenic arrangements, which M. Claretie manages so nicely. It is the dramatization of this impossible retina business which is capably worked up. The translation is a very good one.

The romance, bound down to locality, is in fashion. We know of the "Kailyard story," the Isle of Man one, but Wales has not yet had her innings. Mr. Allen Raine's "Mifanwy," (a Welsh singer,) with a slight departure when the characters try London, has entirely Welsh surroundings.

With Ieuan and Mifanwy, two foundling children of unknown parentage, you must understand that "Caton Pawb" means "good gracious," and with them you must partake of "uwd," which is porridge, and "cairl," which is Welsh for broth.

Ieuan Gwyllt and Mifanwy tend sheep for a cruel master on the cliff near the sea, and Laissabeth, a very bad girl, is Mifanwy's rival—for both girls love the handsome, straightforward, and chivalric Ieuan. Laissabeth is wicked enough to push over the cliff the sheep the lad and lass are tending, in order to have her bad uncle, John Powys, beat the children.

Ieuan has a talent for carving. There is no one in the musical Wales who can sing like Mifanwy. In time Ieuan follows a sculptor to London and becomes an artist. Mifanwy goes, too, to London with a circus, and attracts attention by her magnificent voice.

The two have pledged their love long ago. They live in London and come close in contact, but do not know one another, and yet, when fate separated them, they had sworn eternal troth. Miss Elisabeth Powys, who is also a leading cantatrice, stands at nothing, so that Mifanwy shall not recognize Ieuan.

But who can disturb the dictates of fate, or the machinations of the novelmaker? The brilliant young artist and the sweet, modest singer, at the moment of their greatest artistic triumph, do know one another, find out their personal selves, and it happens in Wales, when, in the humble cottage where they were brought up, together they indulge in "uwd" and "cairl."

The story is happily written, one of true and devoted love, a real bucolic idyl, in fact, and all worked up in the best of old-fashioned styles—and that old-fashioned method is very striking and touching.

Rosa Nouchette Carey, in "Dr. Luttrell's First Patient," has lately contributed to current literature a novel padded with platitudes and overflowing with time-worn coincidences.

It is the oft-told tale of a struggling young physician, experimenting upon the helpless "poor" while awaiting more lucrative "practice" among the "heedless" rich. He suddenly acquires it through the medium of a feeble old plutocrat, who providentially "slips up" one frosty night upon an orange peel, directly in front of his palatial mansion, which is, of course, in the near neighborhood of the doctor's dingy dwelling.

The doctor's wife, who is of heroic mold but has an eye to business, has been watching the wealthy old gentleman very closely for some time past; and on this particular occasion, coming home rather late and seeing him before her, struggling over the slippery pavement, she lingers upon her doorstep watching him with a secret hope, or was it "just kindly, womanly instinct"? At any rate, no sooner does he encounter the orange peel than she is at his side, to raise him tenderly, call his servants, have him assisted into the house, and innocently suggest that his ankle may not be merely sprained, but broken, and—"would he mind one of the maids running across the road for Dr. Luttrell?"

There are also, with other characters in the background, an angelic invalid aunt, a fat baby that "poses" with a dog or kitten for pictures by the "Prodigal," entitled "Playmates" or "Friends"; and a desperate young woman, who is said to be inferior intellectually to Olivia, but who must have somebody "to take care of." So, after nursing her aged father through his last attack of "delirium tremens," and thereby "getting her hand in," she espouses the "Prodigal."

It all ends happily, of course. After some months of steady attendance on his "first patient" the doctor is quite able to buy a partnership in a fashionable "practice"; the "Prodigal's" wife vacates her handsome dwelling in a most desirable quarter when she weds the "Prodigal," and insists upon the doctor's family leaving their dingy lodgings and renting her house—furniture included—at a merely nominal figure.

The good aunt comes to live with them and pay the wages of an invaluable "slavey," who is kept on indefinitely to look after the fat baby's many successors; the wealthy old gentleman "kills the fatted calf" indefinitely; and a very valuable moral of seven words is drawn out to fill at least 300 pages.

Coming Books for Children.

There will be no scarcity of interesting reading material for children during the coming months, for most of the publishers are now announcing attractive books for the holiday season. E. P. Dutton & Co., who make a specialty of artistic books, have a number of excellent ones which will shortly be seen on the market. One which is quite original in make-up, filled as it is with startlingly outlandish but what will undoubtedly be child-loving pictures, is called "Animal Land." Andrew Lang has written an interesting introduction, and the pictures themselves, besides representing a collection of quadrupeds and bipeds such as neither this nor any world ever saw in actual existence, have the added attraction of representing a child's imagination. The illustrations were drawn by Katherine Corbet from descriptions by her four-year-old daughter, Sibyl Corbet, and the latter wrote under them the names her fancy suggested, sometimes supplementing them with the supposed animal's peculiar characteristics. The work is cleverly done, and the singular animals can hardly fail to furnish amusement to the little ones.

A pretty series of books, with brightly colored covers, aptly styled the Dainty Series, contains three little volumes of about fifty pages each, profusely illustrated throughout. The stories are sure to please children, for all are by popular writers. George Manville Fenn is the author of one, known as "The Little Skipper, a Son of a Sailor." Another is "The Doings of a Dear Little Couple," by Mary D. Brine, while the third contains as the leading story "The Christmas Fairy," by John Strange Winter, and two other short ones by Frances E. Crompton and Mrs. Molesworth.

A new book for boys by George Manville Fenn is "Vince, the Rebel," an English story of lively action, and Mrs. Molesworth has a new book for girls under the somewhat mysterious name of "Hoodie."

A book of American interest, which will appeal to the young folks who are lovers of Indian deeds and the stirring times on our frontiers years ago, is a historical story of Pontiac, "A Tale of the Siege of Detroit," by Col. H. R. Gordon. It shows animation of style and healthy excitement and suggests the books of Edward Ellis.

Other interesting juvenile books announced by E. P. Dutton & Co. are "Young Denys, a Story of the Days of Napoleon," by Eleanor C. Price; "Prisoner Among Pirates," by David Ker, and "Vanished," by the same author; "Outskerry, the Story of an Island," by Helen Waters; "A Daughter of the Knights; or, A Girl of Modern Greece," by Isabella Fyvil Mayo; "Shoulder to Shoulder, a Story of the Scottish Highlands," by Gordon Stables, M. D.; "Little Man's Hero, a story of Child Life," by Helen Milman, (Mrs. Caldwell Crofton,) handsomely illustrated by E. Stuart Hardy.

"Perpetua," the story by S. Baring Gould, now running as a serial in one or two periodicals, will be published in book form about the middle of October by E. P. Dutton & Co. They also have two attractive holiday editions of poetry, one a collection of Christmas poems, containing choice selections from the best poets on that subject, and the other a collection of poems of love, being a more elaborate edition of the book, which was published two or three years ago.

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*THE CRIME OF THE BOULEVARD. By Jules Claretie. Translated by Mrs. Carlton A. Kingsbury. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

*MIFANWY, (a Welsh Singer.) By Allen Raine. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

*DOCTOR LUTTRELL'S FIRST PATIENT. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

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The New York Times.

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, 1897.

Henry Harrisse in Paris.

The name of M. Henry Harrisse is familiar to every student of the early voyages of discovery in the Western Atlantic. He has made this extensive field of research peculiarly his own by virtue of his tireless and ingenious labors, and he is to-day the recognized master of all knowledge that relates to the earliest records of the American continents. Despite his wide and expanding reputation as a scholar, his personality is little known. Paris seems to have engulfed him, as the university cities used to engulf the scholastics of the Middle Ages, and the only evidence of his existence that is vouchsafed to the outside world is the appearance now and then of a work of vast erudition illuminating some unusually dark page of our early history.

M. Henry Harrisse is an American citizen, in spite of his bilingual name. He prefers to spell "Henry" in English and "Harrisse" in French. He prefers also to retain his American citizenship, and always talks with manifest pride of having lived in America. American citizenship may also be valuable as a guarantee of peaceful and uninterrupted work amid the armed camps of Europe. Dreibunds and Zweibunds have made no difference with him. Through the siege of Paris and through the dreary and terrible days of the Commune the scholar continued his work, and solved problems of cartography while strategists were busying themselves with mere questions of overthrowing an empire and statesmen with the reconstruction of one. If he had fallen before Paris or behind one of the barricades we should not have known as much about Columbus and the Cabots and Vespucci. He contented himself with his "pensive citadel," and quietly and unostentatiously added to the intellectual riches of the world.

The latest brochure M. Harrisse has published has to do, as usual, with the healing of a long-standing error of scholarship. He has shown that the previous writers upon the subject of Cabot's "landfall" are wrong, and he has put his scholarly finger upon the very spot where, in all human probability, John Cabot first touched the shore of North America. This work has brought him again in relationship with the America he lived in and knows so well. Much of his time lately had been devoted to his old themes, Columbus and Vespucci, which carried his thoughts to South America and the Spanish Main.

Many years ago M. Harrisse came to this country and taught French in the Carolinas. It was there that he acquired a fondness for America, and became fascinated by the subject of early American exploration. It was there, also, that he met and formed an enduring friendship with the Rev. Dr. John Johnson, the engineer defender of Fort Sumter, and now the rector of St. Philip's Church in Charleston, to whom one of his books has been dedicated. This friendship has been a link between the scholar's desk in Paris and the field of his research and labors in the New World. After a considerable stay in the South, he came to this city and labored here in making wonderful collections of early maps, whose existence had hardly been suspected. Finally he returned to Paris, and for thirty years he has toiled unremittingly at his chosen task of clearing up all obscurities that rested upon the period of American discovery which includes the voyages of Columbus, Vespucci, the Cabots, and Cortereal.

It is not generally known that the great critic, bibliographer, and historian is also a successful lawyer in Paris. He found that the field of literature he wished to work in had no material rewards to offer, and that he must seek a means of living outside of his real profession, and took up law. Having in his veins that salutary drop of Hebrew blood which du Maurier has apotheosized, he succeeded. By chance, one day a large banking house, hearing that he was within reach at a time when it needed a prompt legal opinion, submitted a question to him for advice. His answer was so satisfactory that he has only once since that time found it difficult to get along. This was upon a short visit to New York, where he had resolved to make his home. Finding that he was not at his best here nor in his true environs, he hastily returned to Paris to establish a law practice that supports him in comfort and yet allows time for his life work in the chart room of the Bibliothèque Nationale. He gives the morning to law, but at 1 o'clock he begins another day, and lives another life, which is oblivious of

> "That codeless myriad of precedent,
> That wilderness of single instances"

and has to do with charts and globes, which need the magnetic needle of his intellect to put them in harmony with the "true north" of certitude and knowledge.

A friend who lately saw M. Harrisse at his home, 30 Rue Cambacérès, Paris, reported him as busier than ever at his endless task. He said that the historian seemed completely absorbed in the apparently dry-as-dust work of following up the routes sailed by the early navigators, in deciphering faded manuscripts, and in ransacking the libraries of both hemispheres for yet undiscovered treasures in the form of documents, charts, and inscriptions. For thirty years, except during one or two brief absences from Paris, he has not failed for a single day to visit the Bibliothèque Nationale and plunge again into its deeps of learning. He is now engaged on new investigations touching the Columbian period, and will soon make another valuable contribution to the literature concerning that era. He is not married, and has concentrated heart and brain upon his work. For years he has lived in studious retirement, and when he is tired of working on Columbus, he seeks recreation by working on Cabot. He writes with easy mastery in French, English, Spanish, and several other languages. He was born in Paris in 1830. Among his distinctions are the ribbon of the Legion of Honor and a long friendship with George Sand. He still treasures a collection of letters from this brilliant woman.

Unpublished French Letters.

Parisian periodicals seem now to be suffering in common from an intense ambition to print hitherto unpublished correspondence. Napoleon's letters have apparently been exhausted; the epistles of his royal contemporaries are giving out, and the editors have fallen back upon the men who make books. Some of the letters have been good, some of the writers are well known, but more of the letters have been very bad and the writers of them have never been heard of before. The significance to the book lover of the word inédit, which has appeared below these titles, has been greatly abused; in time it may stand for a mere headstone over remains that were not worth the resurrection. That a man could write interesting books and could not write entertaining, instructive letters to his friends is a paradox whose truth seems never to have occurred to the editors of the Paris reviews.

It is said that the directors of Cosmopolis made an ineffectual bid for the Renan-Berthelot correspondence, which is now entertaining the readers of La Revue de Paris, fragments of which have appeared from time to time in translation in these columns. In revenge Cosmopolis advertised that it would shortly begin the publication of "Les Lettres inédites de Tourguenef," discovered by M. Halpérine-Kaminsky. The Tourguenef letters began their course. Those persons who loved the Russian writer for his novels condemned Cosmopolis for its enterprise, and M. Halpérine-Kaminsky for his presumption in advertising his lack of critical acumen in printing the epistolary failures of a great novelist. The originals of these letters might be valuable to the collector for the autograph that ends them, but even that would have saved few of them from destruction had they fallen into the hands of any sincere friends of the Russian writer.

Few letters by Russians in these matter-of-fact days are worth preservation as permanent literature. It may be that the epistolary art, according to Voltaire and Mme. de Sévigné, is a French art alone, and the product of a particular form of civilization. But it still exists in France, in spite of the railway and the telegraph, as the admirable letters of Renan and Berthelot show, while Tourguenef, writer by profession, a great writer, but the child of a race nearer nature than the Gauls, merely dashes off a few lines to make an appointment, answer a query, or announce his departure.

Here is the summary of six letters which appeared in the last number of Cosmopolis: First letter, (twenty lines:) Tourguenef begs de Maupassant to give up his idea of depicting him in an article, because it may appear to be "a sort of friendly advertising. Speak rather of Pouchkine, Gogol, Dickens, or Goethe, whom Barbey d'Aurevilly has just dragged so savagely through the mud." The second letter (three lines) simply says: "I cannot find the address of Heredia; have the kindness to tell him that we meet at 50 Rue de Douai, Friday, at 4 o'clock." The third letter (thirteen lines) reads: "I regret that you are ill.—I have the gout.—Your last story pleased me very much." And the fourth letter, (four lines:) "English sailors sing Rule Britannia, Britannia rules the waves." The fifth letter contains twelve lines, and the sixth ten. But in the fifth is found an important bit of information: "I sent back your play April 8, 1881." It is not known that at this date de Maupassant had written a play.

The other letters are excuses to his friends M. Schevyrev and Ambroise Thomas for not having been able to visit M. Jules Claretie. To certain unknown correspondents he declares that he is "opposed by principle to the adaptation of the novel to the drama." And he gives this pertinent decision, without developing his idea, in the single phrase above quoted. Finally, he writes the following to M. Joseph Reinach on the day after Gambetta's death: "I believe that I interpret the painful and sympathetic sentiments of a great number of my countrymen in begging you to place in their name a wreath upon the tomb of the illustrious man whom France has just lost."

The Desecration of Old Names.

To us it really would make no great difference whether we accepted "Oxcush" as the proper pronunciation or spelling of Oshkosh, but it seems to be a subject of great annoyance to steady-going Englishmen when their Cawnpore becomes "Khanpur," Lucknow, "Lakhnão," and Meeret, "Mirath." "The Bagpipes of Lucknow," the squeal of the pibroch, would not have its proper agonizing sound did we call the city "Lakhnão." Indian names, Sir John E. C. Hankin declares in the Fortnightly Review, are being so changed by Government officials, under Baboo tutelage, possibly, that the ordinary Englishmap, whose knowledge of the Indian Empire is derivable from the morning paper, becomes completely at sea.

The "Sepoy" is no longer a Sepoy, but a "Sipahi," and the Punjaub, according to the ear of the official, is written by him "Punjab" and "Panjab." Then that common name Ali (an Oriental Smith, so to speak,) may be spelled Ally or Aly. Perhaps as useful and matter-of-fact a person as could be found to-day to settle these Hindostani names would be Rudyard Kipling, and the "Departamental Ditties" might become the standard authority. Anyhow, Sir John acknowledges the help Kipling has given in making Englishmen understand India.

Leaving the Briton to puzzle over the names of the cities, the people in his Eastern Empire, we are fully satisfied that in time the English pronunciation of the words is certain to clip the many double e's, and double a's, to snap them off short, and finally eliminate them. There are other names belonging to ancient Egypt, Babylonia, and Assyria which, for the reason that they have been recently changed or are always being tinkered with, cause those whose researches are directed to the long past to flounder and be constantly in very hot water.

We must fight to the death for "Cheops" and "Mycerinus." We are obliged to hang on to them, or the best poetry we read will lose its rhythm. Is Cheops to be read to-day "Chufu" or Mycerinus "Menkau-Ra?" We are sorry, but must declare that if we study Egyptian phonetics, "Chufu" and "Menkau-Ra," even the abominable "Ra" with its Princeton College yell termination, is nearer to being correct than are Cheops and Mycerinus.

What alias is that the noble King Sesostris bears? We are no longer to be on familiar terms with him as Sesostris, but he becomes Usertsen, and so an acquaintance of many years is almost severed. And what of that King, Herodotus tells about who was plain Amasis? Erman calls him Amasis still, and the Egyptian was a kind of kingly landmark of the twenty-sixth dynasty, and now one learned Egyptologist insists that the poor man's name was Ahmes, and another makes it out to be Aahmes.

Is the Bible to be no longer considered as a good directory? We have Nactanebo, a solid name. Away with the pronounceable name, says some clever specialist, and call it "Necht-neb-f," and work in the final "f" as best you may. These "new spellers," Sir John says, are going to demolish our Iris, Osiris, Serapis, and before long these iconoclasts will try and smash Sennacherib. Just as likely Esther, Ruth, Naomi are to be deprived of their beautiful simplicity. It is no longer proper to say Pharaoh, but he is Menephthah, or Meneptah, or, to be more phonetically correct, he is Meri-en-ptah. Fancy a child asked, "Who oppressed the Jews?" and his answer, "Please, teacher, I can't pronounce him; all I knows was that he were a very bad man, wusser nor King George."

Now, what must the publicist do? Is he to adopt the ideas of the latest new-fangled expounders of names, and convey what is not understandable to readers, or is he to hang on to the old and established order of things? To use the newer form savors of undigested pedantry. We are pretty positive that we, with many others, will write Darius to the end of our days, and forever fight shy of "Daryas."

Henry Wolf's Superb Engraving.

You would have to be specially gifted, did you try to give in words the elegance, the grace, the exceeding suppleness, the perfect tone, the color quality Mr. Henry Wolf has produced with his graver and bit of boxwood in the September Century, where his print, "The Sonata," embellishes the first page. The picture itself, painted by Irving R. Wiles, seems to have wanted Mr. Wolf's interpretation.

Begin, if you please, with the violin. If you are an amateur of Strads, see the grain of the wood and the flicker of the varnish in an incomparable instrument. That fiddle has all the proper quips and turns of outline, and you are positive its sounds will be pure and perfect. So far this is only relating to the inanimate thing.

As to the girl whose fingers are on the piano, notice how graceful is the outline of the arm, and how the taper goes to the wrist, and how delicate are the fingers. Then look at the standing figure, the girl who, bow in hand, is turning a leaf of the music, while the other hand holds the violin. The upright figure has all the dignity, and do you know that a woman with a fiddle tucked under her chin never can be exactly graceful? Artists may catch the inspiration of her playing at times, when the protruding chin no longer grips her instrument, but she lifts it with her hand on high, and the scroll head points upward; but then the painter is apt to exaggerate the pose, or to give an overecstatic look to the eyes. The artist, Mr. Irving R. Wiles, knew exactly how to catch the precise situation.

What Mr. Henry Wolf has done with extreme delicacy was to follow the precise sentiment of the picture. The skill in the print apparently lets itself quite loose from the narrow technicalities of the wood-engraver's art. The lines are incised just as he pleases, that is, apparently, but in strict accordance with the effects Mr. Wolf wants to produce. Note the bold cutting of the gauzy dress, the shimmer of it, and the folds of the stuff. The two heads of the figures, the pose of the necks, the flesh tintings, the hair masses, the finger outlines give all the subtle variations of nature.

Expatiation on this Century print is not at all out of the way, for it is work which does call for very particular attention. Just such a print as is Mr. Henry Wolf's is the best answer to some nonsense The Spectator advanced some months ago. It said: "In the American magazines the principles of art are misunderstood with the expensive and touching thoroughness that distinguishes the American determination to achieve culture."

The answer to this illogical phrase is simply this: Such fine work as is common to many New York magazines would be wasted in London. They don't care there for "cultcha," but do take particular heed of that "expensiveness" which always attaches itself to first-class art. Finally, they don't do the best work because they can't.

Questionable is it whether there are such mechanical advantages obtainable in England as are found in the United States.

Granted that there are many good routine wood engravers in England, but really there are not more than two men who are conspicuous for their art. Put a piece of their best work under their British press and the whole life is knocked out of it. It is simply juggernauted.

In the production then of Mr. Henry Wolf's "The Sonata," it is the American pressman, controlling with intelligence the ponderous machine, who is to be praised, and just here Mr. de Vinne comes in for laudatory comments.

Hamilton Cole's Gutenberg Bible.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of The Review of Books and Art I was very much pleased with an article on my late brother, Hamilton Cole, and his books. There is an error regarding the Gutenberg Bible which I wish to correct, and, at the same time, will give a history of this copy so far as I know it. The Bible was discovered in 1868 or 1869, in a German Monastery, and sold to Asher of Berlin. Who next purchased it, I do not know, but it was taken to London and placed in the hands of the British Museum authorities, who collated it with a copy in their collection, and found that one leaf was missing in the first volume and sixteen in the second. They also found, to their amazement, that their own copy was defective, insomuch that the collated copy contained four leaves which were wanting in theirs.

The museum authorities offered to reproduce the seventeen missing pages in fac simile for the privilege of completing their own copy in the same manner. The offer was accepted. Every leaf of this Bible has a water mark in the centre of the leaf, showing either a bull's head or a bunch of grapes. After many months' search through Europe the agents of the museum found some paper identical with that on which the original Bible had been printed. The result was the completion of the Bible with photographic reproduction of the missing leaves on the same kind of paper on which the original Bible had been printed.

When this copy came to this ocuntry, and my brother had bought it, its condition was as I have stated. It was a magnificent edition; the leaves uncut, the tags that the old monks used to aid them to turn to special texts still in their places. The original binding of hogskin, (not calfskin,) with brass knobs and corners, was in perfect condition.

The copy in the Lenox Library is cut down, so that there are narrow margins, and instead of the old antique binding there is the modern morocco, and, I believe, gilt edges. There is no comparison between the two copies.

After the Bible came into Mr. Ives's possession, I believe he wished to have some of the reproduced leaves illuminated, thus injuring in some measure the value of the

book. I do not know if this was or was not done. Mr. Ives paid my brother $15,000 for the book.

PALMER C. COLE, M. D.

New York, Sept. 4, 1897.

Topics from Paris.

MAURICE BARRÈS'S NEW NOVEL AND THE TALK ABOUT IT—AN INTERNATIONAL FINE ARTS CLUB.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The publication of M. Maurice Barrès's novel, "Les Déracinés," is a political as well as a literary event. For a year or two past, it has become the custom in France to write novels in which living or recently deceased personages are referred to under a thin disguise. The stage has also received numerous contributions of this sort. There was M. Lemaître's dramatic representation of the late Crown Prince of Austria's tragedy, which, with Sarah Bernhardt and Guitry, made a sensation at the Renaissance. M. Abel Hermant had to fight a duel with the Prince de Sagan for one of his recent pieces, and in "Le Carrière," by the same author, which is to be revived next season, the chief comic figure is that of a well-known Russian Grand Duke. Léon Daudet, in The Astre Noir, analyzed the character of a mighty poet and political genius which could have been none other than his own grandfather-in-law, Victor Hugo; Gyp, in "Le Baron Sinai," has dealt with the Panama bubble; Pierre Denis put Boulangism on the stage of the Oeuvre Théâtre, and M. Maurice Barrès is now at his coup d'essai, for in "Une Journée Parlementaire," which Antoine produced at the Théâtre Libre, he satirized that political world to which for the brief period that he was Boulangist Deputy for Nancy he himself belonged.

In his new work, which is a masterly piéce of analysis and a clever picture of some of the less known phases of that ceaseless struggle for life, of which politics in France almost exclusively consists, we are introduced to many of the political figures that preceded the appearance, or perhaps it would be more just to call it the outbreak, of Boulangism. Boulangism itself was so sordid and dreary a phenomenon that M. Barrès has been wise to bring his work to a conclusion with the death and funeral of Victor Hugo. The "brave General's" popularity was only just beginning at that date. However, the elements of the Boulangist movement, that strange mixture of Chauvinism, of social and moral discontent with the existing order of things, of dawning Anarchism, were already there, and M. Barrès analyzes them very trenchantly and well.

His most striking character is that of Racadot, a young provincial graduate who starts a radical paper and ends by assassinating his mistress for the sake of her jewels, with the proceeds of which he hopes to continue his political propaganda. He is the type of the discontented young man of good education, whose life has been a failure, who suffers from that "spleen" in its most exaggerated form which of late years seems to have crossed the Channel and invaded to a disquieting degree the sunny land of France. Racadot is guillotined, and with his execution the story comes to an end. This personage has been also drawn from life. Shortly after the death of Boulanger, a murder was committed in Paris by two young ruffians, one of whom held a university degree, and had once been a familiar figure in the Quartier Latin. He had even delivered various public lectures on the struggle for life, and the right to kill for the sake of self-preservation. This was before the principles of militant Anarchism had been made familiar to the public by the outrages committed by Ravachol, Emil Henry, and Angiolillo. The "bachelier assassin," as he was called, expiated his crime upon the guillotine; his companion, who was judged to have been subject to his influence, being condemned to penal servitude for life.

Racadot is not quite so vulgar a criminal, but his motives are much the same. He is a provincial from the frontier town of Nancy, which is M. Barrès's birthplace, and his attitude toward Paris, the capital, is admirably described from the point of view of that jealous provincialism which seems to be the leading sentiment of Nancy, and in Racadot's tempestuous nature helps to make up his budget of wrongs against society. This provincialism is a fault to which the author must himself plead guilty in a certain measure, but he is, I am told, disposed to be proud of it rather than not, and at one time decentralization formed one of the principal items of his political programme.

In the cursory examination which I have been able to give to M. Barrès's new book I have not been able to discover any character which could be considered as a psychical revelation of the author himself. M. Barrès wields a reserved and an ironic pen, and in this somewhat cadaverous dance of political personages belonging to an epoch which, though recent, is already half forgotten, he has not apparently found any place which was quite worthy of his merits. Politics has refused since the elections to have any connection with him; so that he, too, is in a measure one of the Déracinés. But his real place is probably in literature and not in the Chamber.

What it exactly is in literature is a difficult problem to solve, but it will have to be attempted, for M. Barrès is by no means one of those melancholy failures with which the pages of his interesting work are strewn. He has abandoned the flippancy which caused the late M. Renan so much pain in the little pamphlet, "A Week with Renan," which was one of the first productions to bring the young author into notice. He has improved on the temerities of "Sous l'Oeil des Barbares," (Beneath the Eye of the Barbarians,) which was a sort of programme-manifesto of a new school of living, the worship of self, in which echoes of the new Hedonism mingled with undigested reminiscences of Fichte and Schopenhauer—a bundle of paradoxes shaken up in the hat of Beau Brummell, which had been carefully glossed up and revived for modern use. In the "Jardin de Bérénice," apart from a schoolboy tendency to draw questionable pictures upon fair pages of copy, there was a promise of versatility and a real power of analysis. "L'Ennemis des Lois," a sort of Socialistico-Anarchist guide through the art galleries of Europe, contained some clever dialogue, and a series of Spanish sketches which followed it were interesting because they gave the impressions of a man of letters on art who views art from a purely literary and philosophical standpoint without possessing even the rudiments of the artistic sense.

"Les Déracinés" is M. Barrès's most considerate work, and it is without any doubt his best. That it proves him to be "one of the most powerful geniuses of his time," as one, a critic, has said, is, I think, an exaggeration. It proves him to be a finished stylist, to have remarkable powers of observation, and not a few ideas which, without being absolutely new, (where are the ideas that are absolutely new?) are invested with a very delicate savor of personality which is at once agreeable and distinguished. M. Barrès has issued a sort of half threat that he will insert in his new novel, when it appears in book form, certain of the real names of the personages whom he has attempted to describe. That, I think, would hardly be wise, and it is to be hoped that wiser counsels will prevail with him. Were he to carry out such an intention he will certainly spoil his story as a work of art. A novel cannot take the place of real life, and any effort to make it do so is destructive to its very essence.

I doubt even whether the story will create all that sensation in political circles which the author anticipates. Some time ago, in fact, M. Barrès was anxious that it should appear first of all in a translation either in England or America. No French publisher would, he imagined, undertake the risk of publishing it. That difficulty seems to have been gotten over, and M. Barrès may content himself with the bright literary success which he is certain to achieve without having it upon his conscience that, like a second Vaillant, he has cast a dynamite bomb among the Deputies.

American artists who mean to exhibit at the forthcoming exhibition of 1900 will be pleased to know that an international Fine Arts Club is to be founded specially for the accommodation of visitors, which is under the patronage of M. Edouard Détaille, President of the Champs Elysées Salon. The artistic clubs which exist at present in Paris do not admit honorary members, except to a very limited degree, their accommodation being small. Moreover, the "Epatant," (Cercle de l'Union Artistique et Littéraire,) the Volney, and the Cercle des Beaux-Arts in the Rue Richelieu, have by degrees lost any exclusively artistic character which they may originally have possessed and have become ordinary social clubs, their chief raison d'être, as well as their principal source of income, being the baccarat table and the card rooms.

It is proposed that at the International Club all games of chance shall be interdicted, even such innocent pastimes as dominos and backgammon, which are openly played in every café. It is to be a club in the strictest sense of a place of reunion, and nothing else. So amateurs of poker may take warning. This regulation is not, I believe, due to a sudden efflorescence of Puritanism in the minds of French artists, but has been imposed by the police, who have found that the international clubs hitherto authorized in Paris have tended to degenerate into the veriest gambling hells, frequented by the whole army of cosmopolitan sharpers.

The scheme of the International Fine Arts Club is due to M. Clairin, one of our most delicate water-colorists and a portrait painter of talent. It is M. Clairin who has painted in water colors a lovely little figure of Minerva bearing aloft the shield of the Republic on each of the menu cards presented to the guests at the grand dinner given to-day by Comte and Comtesse de Montebello at St. Petersburg in honor of the Czar and M. Felix Faure.

At first it was proposed to utilize the old Palais des Arts Liberaux, a vestige of the last exhibition, for the club premises, but it was found to be too cumbrous. I hear that the Argentine Government intends to purchase this building and ship it over to America, where it will be used as a public market.

ROWLAND STRONG.

An Old Centre of Learning.

UPSALA'S UNIVERSITY AND CATHEDRAL—SWEDISH STUDENTS AND MARVELS OF THE ILLUMINATOR'S ART—REMBRANDT AT STOCKHOLM.

UPSALA, Sweden, Aug. 29.—That air of provinciality which lies heavy on a country university town pervades the cobblestone streets of Upsala, once the stamping ground of heathen kings and priests; then the abode of mediaeval Catholic ecclesiastics; later a stronghold of Protestantism. The students have a look of subdued piety which forms a strong contrast to youth of similar pursuits and a like age in the United States. Their caps are white, in unison with their usually tow-colored hair and apparently impeccable morals; their cheek bones are rather Scotchy, and they do not wear sweaters, nor do they allow their hair to grow like mops. But they indulge in the festive, worldly bicycle, as if the instincts of their heathen forbears, who worshipped among other gods one with a wheel in his hand, reverted in them to the primitive love of a thing with the spokes that gets one over the ground in a lively fashion. This morning at the station I met two students who had been down the railroad toward Stockholm with their wheels and shotguns. One had bagged a hare and the other a charming little red fox, at the sight of which all the fox terriers in Upsala became canine lunatics.

Upsala is a sleepy, clean towniet on a narrow stream overlooked by the great red brick cathedral and one-half of a castle. The castle was begun on a superb site above the town a mere trifle of 350 years ago; but the money of Gustavus Vasa and his successors went to other purposes. Only the front of an original quadrangle was finished, flanked by two round towers of a peculiarly ugly, squat shape; in this one-half of a castle many are the windows, which, on closer approach, appear to have been painted on the blank wall. Close by, however, is the botanical garden used by Linnaeus, the unforgetable, and in one of the streets at the foot of the castle hill, a street which hurts one's soles the worst with its exasperating sharp paving stones on the sidewalks, lived the great botanist himself. Beside the botanical garden there lies a grove with a fine big bronze bust of Carl XIV., Johann—a name under which the intrusive royal line of Bernadotte hides itself. A warm inscription in Latin would lead one to believe that Bernadotte made himself really beloved by the Swedes; he certainly managed to make his patron, Napoleon, curse his name. Near the bust under the trees are rude slabs of gritty stone, much as they were hauled a thousand years ago from the quarry; but these stones have had one side smoothed a little, and on them have been chiseled inscriptions in Runic characters to record the existence of chiefs who were once of great importance here, if not of as world-wide notoriety as Bernadotte. The most curious shows a draped chief seated on his throne with both feet planted on a prostrate man; very odd is the little face of this conquered enemy; yet one cannot tell from it whether he was a Norwegian or a nearer neighbor of Teutonic stock, or a Finn or a Lapp.

The library at Upsala is a big, plain building, finished in the forties; among its greatest, if not its very greatest, treasure is the priceless manuscript in the Gothic language, written and illuminated by a Goth named Ulfilas, a translation of the Four Gospels from the Greek. The beautiful uncial characters are "hand-painted" in gold and silver, on a ground which is now a dark brown, and may have been a brighter red 1,400 years ago. The age of this book alone makes it a marvel; its execution is another wonder. It is almost the only record of the language spoken by the Goths of the Danube in the fourth century. Like many of the finest books in Sweden, it formed part of the loot of Bohemian Prague in the seventeenth century.

The Royal Library at Stockholm, which stands in a fine park graced by a colossal bronze standing figure of Linnaeus, by Kjellberg, is also rich in old manuscripts, Greek, Latin, old French, and old German. It has no single treasure equal to the "Silver Codex" of the Goth at Upsala, but a beautiful book written and exquisitely illuminated by Irish scribes about 500 A. D. is not a thing to be despised, especially when one perceives the gorgeous purple ground work of some of the pages, the fantastic interlaced plant and animal ornaments of others, and the marginal notes in Irish, made presumably by the Irish missionaries to the Angles, in whose hands it first remained. This wonderful book—it is in Latin—is said to have been looted from England by the baymen or vikings of Scandinavia, and bought back from them by Alfred the Great. Another spoil of the wars in Bohemia is a huge folio Bible, the "largest in the world," rather coarsely illuminated; there is a Marco Polo and a Latin Bible, with Luther's notes. At Upsala, as well as Stockholm, every convenience is given to readers. The Stockholm library has a great reading room overlooking the park, and a department for lending books to residents and accredited strangers.

The Cathedral at Upsala was designed and begun by Etienne de Bonveill, who had worked in Paris on Notre Dame, and came to Sweden "with his companions and bachelors," says the inscription in old French, in the year 1287. But the famous Upsala Cathedral, where the celebrated writer, Olaus Magnus, was Bishop, looks outside and inside as if it had been turned out last year. It is as neat as a new pin. Its two towers exactly alike, its flying arches and gargoyles, its pinnacles and buttresses are as sharp and hard as carved carnelian seals. After centuries of neglect and ruin it has been restored into irreproachable tiresomeness. The stained glass is modern and poor; a few of the tombs are interesting rather than fine; the one relief to the eye is a pulpit of carved wood, freely gilt, which dates back to 1690, and is the work of a Swede, Nikodemus Tessin, the architect who began the old barracklike Schloss at Stockholm. Noble in its proportions, this pulpit is a veritable jewel of wood carving. The human figures have a touch of that fine-gentleman grace of the Louis XIV. period, which we find it hard to reconcile with Christ and the angels, but it is only a touch. The eye rests with delight on the fine outlines of pulpit and winding stair and a judicious mingling of dark wood and gilding, after passing weariedly over walls painted to represent curtains, and pews, or stalls made of an uncompromising hard yellow wood. The interior of the cathedral is fine in lines; it suggests the Romanesque churches of towns like Caen rather than the pure Gothic; but this is only an impression taken from the hard bareness of the interior; de Bonveill followed the school of pure Gothic, then a comparatively new thing in the world. There are good judges who like red brick for the main material in large churches and cathedrals; but surely a stone that weathers and takes a lovely soft and faintly toned surface is better than almost unchangeable brick, unless, indeed, bricks of varied color, tone, and note should be combined by some architect-painter (as yet unborn) in such a way that the eye would always rejoice at the sight of his creation. Upsala Cathedral, seen from the hill of the poor half castle, is a fine presentable building, but the brick of which its main surfaces, not its doors and buttress fronts, are made gives it the look of the new cathedral of a prosperous Western city. Of venerable age, of contemplative antiquity there is not the ghost of a sign.

The spirits of the pagan past can find no fit abiding place in Upsala, but two or three miles to the north is Old Upsala, where lie the mounds of the old pagan Kings. To study Sweden's past, however, one must return to Stockholm, where, under the care of Oscar Montelius and his lieutenant, Dr. Salin, the National Museum offers an extraordinary wealth of objects from the bogs of South Sweden and the burial mounds of Norway. Here are the contents of a great urn found in one of the royal mounds excavated at Gamla Upsala. In successive rooms one follows the progress of civilization in Scandinavia through the ages—first the rudely hacked stone axes and mallets, then those smoothed on one side, then the completely polished axe. Presently one comes to spear heads of most distinguished shape, bird-bolts of stone as thin as a wafer, fish-hooks exactly like the iron hook of to-day. Bronze bowls, jewelry, shields, horns, and urns come after, with here and there a specimen from Greece showing its origin by its style. Iron begins to appear in specimens from spots where the earth has been dry enough to preserve it. The long iron swords of the men who seized Normandy and wide sections of England and Ireland are here, along with their bee-hive helmets and ring armor. The silver brooches of the viking age cannot be equaled in Copenhagen; only Dublin Museum surpasses this one in gold ornaments, while inferior in some other lines—so, at least, I learned from Mr. George Coffey, Superintendent of Irish antiquities at Dublin, who is in Stockholm just now examining the installation of the old Swedish relics. Gold medals of the early Middle Ages, decorated with more or less distant copies of Greek coins, or with heads of heathen Norse gods, are nowhere seen in such abundance. One has the Runic alphabet of sixteen letters as an inscription. Some of the gold antiques are being photographed for Prof. Salisbury by Mr. G. G. MacCurdy of New Haven; they are for the Peabody Museum at Yale University.

The National Museum at Stockholm has much more to show than Scandinavian antiquities; it has large cast and sculpture rooms, and a very remarkable collection of ecclesiastical things—stone fonts, carved triptychs, a superb colossal St. George and the Dragon in wood taken from the old churches of Sweden. Then there is the gallery of old paintings, which, along with a great mass of old copies and many rather secondary pictures by French masters of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—Pourbus, Lancret, Nattier, Rigault, Pesne, Chardin, Boucher—contains a number of Rembrandts, which alone would make the fortune of a gallery. An especially exquisite Rembrandt is the small cloister interior, with monk reading a great volume, the light falling from his left, and from the spectator's right, on face, figure, book and table. It is called St. Anastasius, and is signed and dated 1631. A profile portrait of a woman is dated 1632, and is supposed to be Lysbeth, younger sister of the painter; it is a charmingly simple, live likeness. Of the same date is a St. Peter holding two keys, which appears to be a careful, beautifully painted portrait of an old man rather than an attempt to depict a saint. Dated 1641 and painted with much more freedom of brush as a half length of a young woman, perhaps a servant, supposed to be Hendrickje Stoffels, Rembrandt's maid. Dated 1655 is a portrait of an elderly lady in a

high gray headdress and white veil, and without date is a portrait of an old man in a great fluted white collar. All of these are splendid works of art, but the little St. Anastasius surpasses the rest for its idyllic charm and the amazing way in which the master had indicated atmosphere in the severe, restful interior. Two excellent little de Hooghes and a St. Jerome by A. van Dyck, a fine landscape by Jakob van Ruisdael, and some remarkable specimens of Rubens, an old scrivener mending a pen by Adriaan van Ostade, and a delightful pearly waterscape by Jan van Goojen are among the gems of the collection. The gallery is remarkable for the number of good paintings by unknown masters. There is, for instance, an exquisitely painted Flemish interior with two ladies, three children, and a dog, evidently a group of grandmother, mother, and grandchildren. The younger woman has her left hand on the elder's right and looks in her face, the granddaughter kneeling on the floor raises her left hand and looks at her grandmother, as if listening to her. This perfectly painted, charming piece has been attributed to van Dyck and to Rubens, but has the earmarks of some other master. In fact, notwithstanding the number of copies and second-rate pictures in the Stockholm collection, I would place it for interest beside that of Cassel.

But this is a digression from Upsala, which has its own little art and northern antiquity exhibition in a fine new house on the Vestra Agatan, decorated with carved shields of Swedish territories. As the sun sets and the stars come out I look in vain to the northern horizon for the Great Bear, but there it is, only far away overhead; and when I follow the pointers to find the North Star, that enterprising luminary has shifted its place so far up it seems almost in the zenith. That is the only way to convince one's self that Upsala, despite a sultry day, is, after all, a place several degrees north of New York.

A Farmer Book Collector.

MR. CASSEL'S RARE LIBRARY AT HIS PENNSYLVANIA HOME, SIX MILES FROM A RAILROAD.

READING, Penn., Sept. 4.—At Harleysville, Montgomery County, lives a farmer bibliophile, who enjoys the well-earned reputation of having in his possession as large a private collection of rare books as is probably to be found in this country—at least on a farm.

His name is Abraham Harley Cassel. He was born near Kulpsville, Montgomery County, Sept. 21, 1820. Though he spent almost his entire life at this secluded spot, six miles from any railroad, following the occupation of a farmer, he is known in this country and in Europe for his remarkable literary attainments and his almost unparalleled success as a collector of rare books, pamphlets, papers, and manuscripts. Having acquired a vast fund of valuable information by his own individual efforts from the many thousands of books he has collected, and never happier than when inspiring others with his own thirst for knowledge, or when dispensing the contents of his books to his many guests, for years his country home has been a resort for editors, authors, and students of history from America and parts of Europe.

On the paternal side he is a descendant of Hubert Cassel, a nephew of the pioneer, Johannes Cassel, Mennonites, who, with many early German emigrants, by the personal invitation of William Penn, came over and settled in Germantown, near Philadelphia, in 1684. On the maternal side he is a great-great-grandson of the first Christoph Sauer, or Sower, the celebrated scholar and printer of Germantown, and of Peter Becker, the first Elder of the German Baptist Church in America.

From these men, noted in the Colonial history of Pennsylvania, Mr. Cassel doubtless inherited his thirst for knowledge and taste for historical and classical literature. Many of the unlettered Germans in his State and neighborhood, in consequence of a supposed attempt, in a previous generation, to proselyte their children by compelling them to attend schools in which the religion of rival sects was taught, were averse to giving a boy an opportunity of gaining more than the rudiments of an education. This view was held by his stern father, who endeavored to crush the son's desire for private study and reading by imposing upon him an extra amount of farm work.

But Abraham seemed to have been born with a love for books. As a little child his attention was attracted to a book more than to any other thing. An elder sister taught him to read in his eighth year, by the side of her spinning wheel. His public schooling consisted of a six-weeks' attendance at a schoolhouse near his home; but he employed all his leisure time from his labors on his father's farm in diligent study of such books as came within his reach. Being strongly endowed with mental concentration and a retentive memory, he soon learned to absorb from a book its most valuable features without the assistance of others. By his own efforts he obtained a knowledge of German and English, and became quite familiar with Latin and Greek.

Early in life Mr. Cassel became interested in Colonial literature, and he began to collect rare and valuable works. While teaching school he learned the whereabouts of those now priceless works which the religious enthusiasts who settled Pennsylvania brought across the Atlantic.

In after life, in search of rare volumes, he made many a long trip, partly on foot, through Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, and further West. On one of these tours he traveled over 6,000 miles.

In the meantime the library was growing, and at length this plain, unpretentious farmer astonished the historical societies and learned men, when it became known that he owned a library of over 50,000 valuable books, pamphlets, and documents—historical, theological, and scientific.

He brought together probably the most complete collection of the Franklin, Saur, Ephrata, and Swenkfelder publications in America. His library establishes the fact that the early Germans in Pennsylvania were the most prolific publishers of books in this country, previous to the Revolution.

He has many original documents of the literature of the Reformation and first editions of the works of all the principal reformers, the earliest Bibles in many languages, first issues of all the leading newspapers in the American colonies, and a great variety of works of ancient philosophy and archaeology.

For half a century Mr. Cassel wrote for German and English periodicals and furnished a great amount of valuable historical information to local histories in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. Early in life he was the companion of Watson, the annalist, and of I. D. Rupp, the historian, and supplied them with much information.

Fearing that his priceless volumes might some day be scattered through many libraries, and their value lost to the investigator, Mr. Cassel gave about 28,000 books and documents to the Brethren's Collegiate Institute at Mount Morris, Ill., and contributed to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania about 3,000 valuable books and papers relating to the early history of this State, besides making liberal donations to Bridgewater College, Virginia, and Ashland College, Ohio. His library now contains about 8,000 volumes and 16,000 pamphlets and documents.

As an example of the business methods of this busy man, it may be mentioned that his extensive correspondence, embracing 15,000 letters, is all carefully assorted, packed, and numbered, each correspondent's name being entered in a ledger with the number corresponding with that on the package added thereto, so that reference to any one of them is made quickly.

Among the correspondents are the names of many men of prominence in the literary world. One of the most valued of these is that of John Greenleaf Whittier, the Quaker poet, who often wrote appreciatively of Mr. Cassel's work. Incidentally Mr. Cassel is a successful farmer.

Libraries in Small Towns.

AN ADDRESS BY THE DUKE OF ARGYLL AT A RECENT CORNERSTONE CEREMONY IN SCOTLAND.

A building for a library and musuem has been given to Campbeltown, Scotland, by James M. Hall, a native of that place. Mr. Hall offered this building on the understanding that the Free Library act should be adopted by the burgh, in order to provide for the maintenance of the institution, and that condition having been implemented, the mason work of the erection is now half finished. The cost of the library and museum is estimated at from £8,000 to £10,000. The building has a frontage to the bay of 93 feet, and to St. John Street of 137 feet. It is L-shaped in plan, the ground inclosed, open to Shore Street, being laid out as a garden to form an adjunct to the museum for the exhibition of archaeological and other exhibits not requiring cover.

Internally the buildings are divided into a library or book store, 47 feet by 24 feet, capable of containing 10,000 volumes; a ladies' reading room, 24 feet by 28 feet; a general reading room, 37 feet by 24 feet; a museum or picture gallery, 48 feet by 24 feet, and a general hall or news room, 39 feet by 19 feet. This latter is the general vestibule, and gives independent access to each department. The museum or picture gallery, as befits its purpose, is finished in the simplest possible way, lighted primarily from the roof; small side windows, which may be covered when the room is used as a picture gallery, afford opportunities of suitably lighting cases containing smaller exhibits. Externally the building is simple but effective in style. The design is described as early Scotch Renaissance, but no attempt has been made at any symmetrical architectural treatment.

Great interest was taken in the ceremony by the townspeople, as well as by a considerable number of visitors. Platforms which had been erected within the half-finished walls of the library were crowded to their full capacity, while the reserved and canopied area around the memorial stone was occupied by Provost Mitchell and members of the Town Council, the School Board, Cantyre Scientific Society, and other public bodies, and prominent local residents.

The cornerstone was laid by the Duke of Argyll, who delivered his address in the midst of a heavy thunderstorm, his audience having for shelter only their umbrellas. Those present, a large proportion of whom were ladies, are described as having been in a sorry plight. Many left; to those who remained the ceremony for a time was largely dumb show, for so loud and continuous was the pattering of the rain on the awning and the outspread umbrellas that the speaker was quite inaudible. The Duke's speech, delivered though it was in wonderfully clear and firm voice, could not be heard by those more than a few feet distant. A portion of the speech is given below:

The Duke said that, in responding to the invitation of Mr. Hall, the first duty he had to perform was to return the sincere and hearty thanks of that large and increasing community to Mr. Hall for the great generosity of his conduct in founding that institution. There were many circumstances connected with it which gave him peculiar pleasure. In the first place, it was a gift by Mr. Hall—it was not a mere bequest, but a gift during his life. There were many men who had succeeded in the battle of life who had a great interest in their native localities, and who were willing to benefit them by bequests, but there were not many who gave such large sums during their life. He had seen in the papers an account of a gentleman who made a large fortune in commerce, and when he died left almost the whole of it to his native place. That was very generous as regarded his successors, but not very generous as regarded himself. Mr. Hall had followed a custom, more common in America than in England, of giving large sums for public purposes during life.

He did not think Mr. Hall could have bestowed a better gift upon Campbeltown than that which he had founded. It appeared to his Grace that we did not want intellect in Scotland; we had plenty of that. The Scots were a clever people—cleverer, he thought, than the people of any other part of the United Kingdom, naturally intellectual. What we most wanted in Scotland was culture. Now, he knew of nothing that could contribute to culture so much as extensive reading. A well-read man would generally be a well-bred man. Extensive reading contributed to the refinement of manners, of feeling, of conversation. The best influence for that was good company. Good men could not always command the company of those among whom they lived. Those who were going to Klondike to dig for gold must go with the ruck of the miners, and they were not likely to find refinement there. So in the eager pursuit of commerce it was much like the rush to the gold fields—the very best men could not command their own company. But in books one could always command the best company, the company of the illustrious dead. It was a saying of Dr. Johnson: "He cannot be a wise man who does not love reading," and his Grace believed he was quite right. A man might have sagacity, he might have cunning he might have skill in the various arts, but what Johnson called a wise, which was a cultivated, mind, he could not have without extensive reading.

Therefore, he thought that a public library, accessible to all, where they could have the best company—the company, as he had said, of the illustrious dead—was one of the greatest gifts that could be given to any community. With regard to reading, he hoped none of them would expect that he was going to lay down, even for the youngest member of that community, still less for the many grave and elderly gentlemen whom he had the honor of addressing, any rules about reading. It would be highly pedantic and absurd to do so, but he might say a few words with regard to his own experience in reading. Let them not be afraid of what was called desultory reading—miscellaneous reading. He was bound to say he had never had any other reading in his life. He was at neither school nor college. He had, to a great extent, educated himself, although he, of course, had the ordinary elements of education such as they had, he believed, in great perfection in the common schools of Campbeltown—one of the best places for schools he had known for many years. Ever since he remembered, the schools of the town had been famous. But a library was not a school, nor was it a college. It was a place for intellectual recreation and entertainment, and for the reinforcement of what was given at school.

The only thing that he desired to say with regard to desultory reading was that the other day he happened to be looking at the "Conversations of Dr. Johnson with Mr. Boswell," and the doctor entirely indorsed the opinion that it was nonsense to deprecate desultory reading. Dr. Johnson said he never in his life had pursued any plan of reading for two days consecutively. Of course, that was rather an exaggeration. They might have in life occasionally, and perhaps frequently, to read up particular subjects. He had often had to do so in public life, for speaking, for writing, and for various purposes, and he very often found that any success he had in speaking in public life and in Parliament was due to his having read what others had not read. Systematic reading—steady good hard work—was often necessary to ascertain the facts of a case and the arguments applicable to these facts. But for general culture it was unnecessary. He would tell them frankly what had been his favorites in his own private reading. One great department of literature in which he had rejoiced more than any other was biography. No other could be more instructive. They had everything there. If they were reading the life of any man who had taken part in public affairs, they had a great deal of history. In other cases they very often had a great deal of philosophy and a great deal of religion of the very best type, and they had very often general culture and literature admirably illustrated.

The other great department of literature which had attracted his reading most had been what was called science. There were poor biographies and there were rich biographies, and they might choose badly in biography as in science. He was talking now of the great lives of great men, and he would mention three standard books which would entertain and delight those who read them—Boswell's "Life of Dr. Johnson," Lockhart's "Life of Sir Walter Scott," and Dean Stanley's "Life of Arnold of Rugby," a book which had had more influence on his own mind than almost any other he could name. Then, more recently still, they had had the biography of the biographer, the life of Dean Stanley himself, a most interesting book; and he hoped not many months hence we would have the life of the great poet Tennyson. All these were books no man could read without improvement. He passed on to say a few words regarding physical science. He said physical science, because there was a great deal of misunderstanding in the use of the word science. A great many of the physical philosophers seemed to think there was no science but physical science. But there was metaphysical and religious science, just as much entitled to the name of science. Science meant knowledge systematically pursued, a knowledge of things in their relation to each other. We could only know things in some of their relations, and those which were purely physical were very apt to usurp the name as if there were no other science in the world, and a great many errors were common, owing to that confusion. He liked the physical sciences for many reasons.

He very much rejoiced to find that there was to be connected with this library a museum. It had been founded already, he thought, mainly by the efforts of their own townsman, Mr. Gray, whom he hoped many of them knew, for he was a very remarkable man in his way and knew a great deal of science. He hoped the institution would become a very large one. His opinion was that there ought to be attached to every library a museum, and to every museum a library. They could not study science better than in connection with good books. He did not ask them to read science for the sake of its useful applications—that was a very common plea—but they might leave the applied sciences to themselves. There were thousands of minds in this country, millions over the world, whose first impulse it was to take advantage of every improvement in knowledge for practical application. They need not step aside out of their own path to take part in that, seeing it would be done for them—unless they were practical engineers or mechanics themselves. He did not use it for that argument. He used it mainly for this—that there was hardly any fact connected with the physical sciences which was not now closely connected with some of the deepest problems in philosophy, and even in religion.

There was a most interesting point in geology on which that promontory of Cantyre threw a great light. He did not know whether any of his audience had read the very interesting opening address to the British Association at Toronto by Sir John Evans, who was a great authority on the antiquity of man and who read a very interesting paper. His argument was that man was of quite inconceivable antiquity. He said it strained our imagination to conceive how old man was from certain facts which he stated. Sir John's main argument was that human implements are found in valleys which it must have taken an enormous time to cut out—erode, as the geologists called it. He (the Duke) was not sure about that at all. It all depended on one question, upon which a great light had been thrown in Cantyre. Was it or was it not true that in quite recent times, within the human period, there had been a great submergence of the land to the depth of at least 1,500 or 2,000 feet, and a re-emergence out of that elevated ocean? If that were true, as some geologists believed, and he firmly believed, all the argument about the slow erosion of valleys went by the board. The elevation of a submerged land out of an ocean would intensify the action of river valleys and water to such a degree that it was impossible to measure how much work might have been done in a very short time under such conditions.

He would tell them one of the facts which had impressed him with the importance of this question, because it was connected with Cantyre. Their townsman, Mr. Gray, discovered on a farm on the west coast of Cantyre a few years ago a large bed of marine deposit, full of marine shells. Two or three years ago he went with Mr. Gray and saw them in situ. They were 130 feet above the level of the sea, and there was no indication of disturbance. The clay had been deposited by the ocean, and it was full of marine remains. Well, 130 feet would submerge a large number of the principal commercial cities. A great part of Glasgow, most of Campbeltown, and a great part of Belfast would be under water. Lately, close to Inveraray he had discovered marine remains 300 feet above the sea—beds of gravel and sand left by the ocean in the time of the existing fauna. Another bed was 500 feet above the sea. Another gentleman had been finding shells in Ayrshire at 1,000 feet above the sea; and there was a well-known mountain in Wales the top of which was covered with gravel and filled with sea shells at a point over 1,000 feet above the sea level. If the sea was over these mountains, and if the mountains rose out of the water gradually or rose by hitches, there would be such tremendous denudations that the effects that Sir John Evans attributed to enormous eons of time might have been performed in a very few years indeed.

Balfour on Scotch Literature.

AN ADDRESS AT DUMFRIES RELATING TO BURNS, CARLYLE, AND SCOTT.

About three weeks ago Mr. A. J. Balfour was presented with the freedom of Dumfries, the ceremony taking place in the drill hall, in the presence of about 2,000 spectators. The burgess ticket, which was inclosed in a silver casket, set forth that the honor was conferred on Mr. Balfour by the Magistrates and Town Council of the royal burgh in token of the appreciation of the citizens of his distinguished and devoted labors as a statesman in the service of his Queen and country, of his eminence in literature and learning, of his good influence and honorable name among his fellow-countrymen, and of the honor which he had brought to his native land of Scotland. Mr. Balfour, who was received with loud cheers, said:

"I rise to thank you for the great honor which has this day been done me by your representatives, the Town Council of Dumfries. It would have been an honor in any circumstances to have been made a burgess of this royal burgh, but the honor to me is doubled by the statement which the Provost made at the beginning of his kind remarks when

he told you that party had nothing whatever to do with the ceremony in which we are now taking part. It is the fate, the unhappy fate, of politicians living and working in a free country, and living and working, therefore, in a political atmosphere from which party cannot and ought not to be banished—it is their misfortune that they cannot always escape from those party considerations which are a necessary element in our public life, but which ought not to be permitted to enfold and engross the whole of that life which we share as citizens of a common country.

It is a singular fact that, within a comparatively brief number of months, I have had my attention directed to no less than four ceremonials connected with great literary men, and all these were Scotsmen. There was the Burns celebration of last July; there was the most interesting ceremony which took place in London, at which I was present, in which the memory of Carlyle was the subject dealt with in connection with the acquisition of the house in which he lived, in perpetual memory of the work which he did for literature; there was the Stevenson meeting in Glasgow, at which, unluckily, I could not be present, although I earnestly desired to be, and there was the meeting connected with the memorial put up to Sir Walter Scott in Westminster Abbey, a meeting in which I had the great honor of taking part. Now these four names, which have thus within a very brief space come up in this public manner for public recognition before different audiences in the United Kingdom, were, as I have said, all Scotsmen; were, in a manner, all men who were not only Scotsmen by birth but Scotsmen to the core, by learning, by education, by love of their country. I do not suppose that four such different geniuses could be found in the literature of any country

Of all these four men without doubt the one who, I will not say is the greatest—for these comparisons are impossible—but the one who is the nearest to the hearts of the great mass of our fellow-countrymen, is Robert Burns. Of course, as I have just said, it is difficult to make comparisons between two such diverse geniuses with any hope of arriving at a fruitful result, and, indeed, Stevenson has been too recently taken from us for even the hardiest critic to venture to prophesy the exact position which he is destined ultimately to occupy in the literary history of this country. But I think, however, we may say of him that he was a man of the finest and most delicate imagination, and that he wielded in the service of that imagination a style which for grace, for suppleness, for its power of being at once turned to any purpose which the author desired, has seldom been matched—in my judgment it has hardly been equaled—by any writer, English or Scotch.

With regard to Carlyle it would, perhaps, be absurd to expect that the historian and the philosopher should be as much understood by the great mass of mankind as a poet or a writer of romance, and indeed I do not feel myself sufficiently of the straitest sect of that great man's admirers to be able to speak worthily of him here. I hold that only those who can admire fully and freely are competent critics of great genius, and that Carlyle was a great genius—that Carlyle had in him a force and originality of nature which enabled him to speak to two generations of his countrymen with a power and a force on some of the deepest and most important subjects which can interest us—that Carlyle could do that as perhaps no man has been able to do it, is a fact which, whether we admire Carlyle or do not admire him, we must acknowledge as honest historians he succeeded in doing. But if we can hardly expect that the author of "Sartor Resartus" and of the "French Revolution" should be a popular favorite and a popular friend in the same sense that Burns was and is a popular friend, the case is not so easy when we come to Sir Walter Scott.

For Sir Walter Scott was not only one of the greatest men of letters that have ever lived in any country, but he was also one of the best and most lovable of men who ever adorned any society; and as time goes on, so far from his fame becoming dimmed or the knowledge of him becoming the property only of the few, it seems to me, so far as I can judge, that he is more likely to defy the ravages of time than almost any other of the writers which have adorned the present century. And yet, ladies and gentlemen, holding that opinion, I return to what I said at the beginning of these remarks—that of the four great Scotsmen thus recently celebrated, all of whom wrote and lived within little more than the last one hundred years, Burns, the first in time of the four, is the one who at this moment holds the first place also in the hearts of the great mass of Scotsmen.

I suppose that if we all set to work to account for this phenomenon we should find that, like most other phenomena, more than one cause contributes to it. It seems to me, indeed, that not only does Robert Burns hold a peculiar and unique position in the minds of Scotsmen, and many Scotsmen of letters, but that he holds a unique position, so far as I understand the matter, if we survey the whole field of modern literature. For I know no other case—I do not speak dogmatically upon the point, but I do not recall any other case—in which we can say with the same confidence that a poet has occupied a place, and a great place, in universal literature and that he is also the daily companion of hundreds of thousands of men and women who cannot be described as belonging to a class who make an occupation of literary study.

I imagine that this unique fact, if unique fact it be, is in part due to the circumstance that Burns dealt so largely with those great elementary feelings, passions, and experiences which are common to every human being, whether he be literary or whether he be not literary, whatever his occupation in life may be, whatever be the labors which engross his time. For his best poems, after all, not all his poems, but the bulk of the best, deal with such things as love and friendship, the joys of family life, the sorrows of parting, all things which come within the circle of our daily experience, and he dealt with them simply as they are, in a manner which comes home to every man and every woman, which readily echoes their own intimate sense of reality. It speaks to them, therefore, in tones of sympathy and of consolation, and is present with them in all the experiences of their daily life. And, while this is the character of the subjects which Burns made his themes, he treated them at a time and in a manner which gained him an absolutely unique position in the development of British literature, for he was unconscious of his mission, he was unconscious of the great work which he was to initiate and foreshadow. He was the first of those great revolutionary writers—revolutionary, I mean, in the literary sense of the word—which made the early years of the present century so rich in instruction and so rich in genius. He was the precursor of Wordsworth and Scott and of Byron and Shelley and Keats, but while he was their precursor, while he heralded this great change in the literary fashions of his country, he spoke in tones which deeply sank into the popular mind, and which appealed to the people. The names of Wordsworth and Shelley, of Byron and Keats, are names, but little else.

I suppose in estimating this double quality of Burns's fame—I mean the popular quality and the universal literary quality—I must mention one fact which is obvious enough, but which has doubtless had its influence—namely, that he wrote in our Scotch vernacular. Now, it is necessary in a poet who is to occupy the position which Burns occupies among his countrymen that he should speak the language of his countrymen. It is necessary that every man should feel, not that he is reading a mere literary construction, but that the words the poet uses are familiar words which he immediately understands and which carry with them a wealth of association, without which poetry is but a vague and empty sound. But the misfortune of popular poets has often been that, while they spoke the vernacular of their country, this vernacular was so restricted in its area that the great literary heart, the great literary world, which is confined to no country and to no people, was incapable of appreciating what he said except through the imperfect medium of translation, and, as we all know, translation, however admirable and however excellent and however painstaking, has never, can never, and will never preserve the inmost life and essence of the work of art with which it deals.

The fate of Robert Burns was happier than the fate of those of whom I have spoken, for, though he spoke and wrote in our Scotch vernacular, the vernacular is itself but a form of the great language which is now the birth-tongue of more people born into the world than any other literary language whatever. But, while he appealed, therefore, as only one writing the Scotch vernacular could appeal, to the mind and feelings of Scotsmen, that great mass of the English-speaking world do not feel toward him as a foreigner must feel toward a language which he has not spoken from his youth. Rather do they feel, though here and there there may be words which are strange to them, that the language is, after all, the language of their own childhood, and they can cherish Robert Burns as a poet of their own language, a poet speaking their own tongue. One other cause may perhaps have done something to add to the universal character and world-wide fame which our poet enjoys, and seems likely in ever-increasing measure to enjoy in the future. That cause is that in every part of the world where you find Scotsmen you will find people who are making their presence felt in the communities in which they live, and whenever you find a Scotsman you will, I am glad to think, also find people who are by no means prepared to allow the careless or unthinking world to forget the glories of their native land.

Therefore it is that the fame of Burns has spread wherever Scotsmen have spread, and that there is a kind and degree of worship paid to his genius such as, I believe, is paid to the genius of no other kind nor of any other country. Mr. Provost, I fear that in these observations I may seem, at all events, to have traveled somewhat far from the immediate occasion on which I have the honor of addressing you, but, after all, that is not the case, for as your youngest burgess, as one who values the privilege which you have in no unstinted measure just conferred upon me, I feel that not the least of these privileges is, as you yourself have said, that I may feel myself a citizen of this town, so intimately associated with great events in Scottish history in general, and in particular with Robert Burns. One of the greatest possessions of any community is the memory of its great men, and much as I admire the vigor of your community, and great as I feel the privilege of being a citizen of Dumfries, that privilege is enhanced in my eyes, as I believe it to be in the eyes of every one whom I am now addressing, by the memory of the distinguished men who have been admitted before me into these privileges.

May the prosperity of your burgh, Mr. Provost, go on ever increasing, like the fame of the greatest of its sons, and may Dumfries be associated in the future, as it has been in the past, with the names of men who have rendered Scotland illustrious; and may there be added in the future to the long and brilliant roll of your burgesses many a name as yet unknown, but which our children and our children's children may revere as ornaments of their country and as pillars of the State. I beg earnestly from my heart to thank you both for the honor which you have this day conferred upon me and not less for the manner in which it has been conferred.

Buffalo's Free Library.

ITS FORMAL OPENING AND THE ADDRESS BY DR. BILLINGS.

Last week the Buffalo Public Library was formally opened. This is the first free public library that city has ever had. The library itself has been in existence several years, under the management of a Young Men's Association, and it was largely through the public-spirited acts of its members that it was turned over to the city for the free use of the public.

The library occupies a handsome building, which, in some respects, might be called the educational headquarters of Buffalo. It is also the home of the Buffalo Historical Society, the Society of Fine Arts, and the Society of Natural Sciences. Many rare and valuable literary treasures are contained under that roof, and one of the most satisfying features is that they are all thoroughly appreciated.

The opening of the library was a notable occasion, and this city had its interests well represented. The principal address was delivered by Dr. John S. Billings, Director of the New York Free Public Library. Dr. Billings's address was filled with many admirable suggestions, which it would be well for other public libraries, whether situated in a city or village to take cognizance of. Dr. Billings took a broad view of the public library functions, and showed plainly that he condemned unnecessary limitations due to the personal, literary, or other preferences of those in direct charge. On the subject of fiction, which has given considerable trouble to some libraries, Dr. Billings spoke with delightful clearness and wisdom:

"Novels and tales will make up more than half of your circulation; they will form an important part of those books which are intended to be read, as distinguished from those which are intended for study. Among them there will be necessarily a certain amount of what most well educated people would recognize as rubbish—flavorless, namby-pamby, tedious stuff which one might suppose would never find a reader. But publishers know very well that there is a large demand for this sort of thing—and you must know it, too, and provide for it, within limits. Give your people ample opportunities to have the best—see that they are shown and told what is the best—but remember that you are managing a large public mental restaurant, and if some of your customers want toast water and gooseberry food give it to them, and wish them a better appetite. If they demand raw, trichinous pork or actinomycotic beef, or excessively gamy birds, tell them that your supplies of those articles have not yet arrived.

"A new man every year or two on the Book-Selecting Committee is a good plan to avoid monotony. Another good plan for individuals having special tastes and knowledge is to keep the library supplied, at their own expense, with the kind of literature which they prefer, or at least to provide that their own collections go to the public library when they can no longer use them."

Dr. Billings showed that he did not by any means rely on perplexing and sometimes misleading figures to indicate the usefulness of a library.

"Do not be too anxious about the quantity of your circulation. Statistics as to the magnitude of the number of books loaned are often very misleading, and attempts to force circulation, either to secure a bounty or to impress legislators, are apt to do as much harm as good. Beyond certain limits, the greater the circulation of a leading library, with branches, the greater is the probability that it is rather debasing the public mind than educating it. Nevertheless, there are over 2,000 works of fiction which are, upon the whole, the most useful books in a circulating library—the books which will teach the most to, and will most develop the minds of, the average reader—and will strengthen the hold of the library upon the public."

He also believed it was a good thing to keep informed about other libraries, and advised the sending of a representative each year to the annual meeting of the American Library Association. Regarding the collection of books with which the Public Library starts, Dr. Billings paid a fitting tribute to Mr. J. N. Larned, the former Superintendent:

"You have already a collection of the best literature of all times," he added, "an admirable selection, which is due largely to the wide knowledge and sound judgment of your late Superintendent, Mr. Larned. This collection you should maintain and steadily increase, especially in the lines of science, of important periodicals, and transactions of learned societies and of local history. About one-fourth of your purchases should be made with this end in view, and besides these, special attention should be given to securing the large mass of documents and reports which can be had for the asking—if the request is made in time."

The new Superintendent, H. E. Elmendorf, who was appointed last June, made an address, and so did the President of the Board of Trustees, Nathaniel W. Norton. Mayor Jewett of Buffalo made the address of acceptance on behalf of the city. The Buffalo Library begins its first year as a free circulating library with a collection of nearly 90,000 volumes. A wise method, showing that the best and most convenient systems are to prevail, is the arranging of 8,800 volumes on shelves around the main room, to which free access may be had. These are books of reference and such others in every department of literature as are most generally needed. On the second floor are the magazine room and the children's room. This latter is a most excellent feature, and, so far as we know, the only one of its kind in a large library. There are really two rooms, comfortably fitted with chairs and tables suited to the little ones, and over 2,000 books of travel, adventure, stories, fairy tales, history, and other subjects treated in an interesting juvenile manner. Then there is a special newspaper room in the basement, and yet, amid all these literary conveniences, the care of cyclists has not been overlooked, for a separate room has been provided for their wheels.

The principles of a true public library are further shown in the hours during which the rooms will be open. Every day in the week, Sundays and holidays as well, the citizens of Buffalo, and visitors, too, will find the building opened. Not a day all the year long will it be closed. On week days the hours will be from 9 o'clock in the morning to the same hour in the evening. On Sundays the opening hour will be 11 o'clock, with no change in the time of closing. The newspaper room will be open every morning in the year at 8:30 o'clock.

To draw books a person must register and present a satisfactory reference, and each borrower may have two books at a time for two weeks, but only one can be fiction. Over 1,000 names had been registered when the delivery of books began. The first volume drawn was Du Maurier's "The Martian."

Roberts' New Books.

JUST OUT.

A Norway Summer.

A story for girls. By LAURA D. NICHOLS, author of "Underfoot," etc. Illustrated. 16mo. Cloth. $1.25.

A bright, breezy story of a Summer spent in Norway, the romantic delightfully blended with the real as given in charming descriptions of life and scenery.

The Golden Crocodile.

A STORY OF MINING LIFE. By F. MORTIMER TRIMMER. 12mo, Cloth. $1.50.

A strong story of adventure, interesting from the beginning to the end.

Wanolasset.

THE-LITTLE-ONE-WHO-LAUGHS. By A. G. PLYMPTON, author of "Dear Daughter Dorothy." Illustrated by the author. 12mo. Cloth. $1.25.

A story of early colonial days, giving a stirring description of King Phillip's War.

The Secret of the Black Butte;

Or, THE MYSTERIOUS MINE. A TALE OF THE BIG HORN. By WILLIAM SHATTUCK, author of "The Keeper of the Salamander's Order." 15 Illustrations by Isabel Shattuck. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.50.

An interesting and spirited tale of adventure.

In Indian Tents.

Stories told by Penobscot, Passamaquoddy, and Micmac Indians; to ABBY L. ALGER. 16mo, $1.00.

The Political Situation.

By OLIVE SCHREINER and S. C. CRONWRIGHT-SCHREINER. 16mo, Cloth. 50 cents.

At all Booksellers. Mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publishers,

BOSTON.

Literary Topics in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Having "come to forty year," the Atlantic Monthly indulges in a little retrospect, and the October number will contain a sketch of its history, the history of a magazine founded in the faith that "literature is one of the most serious concerns of men, and that the highest service to our National life is the encouragement and the production of literature." The "serious and clear aim" of the projectors was to make American literature, and although not publicly announced, this was so clearly evident that the appearance of the first chapters of Charles Reade's "Griffith Gaunt" drew forth such an outcry of genuine remonstrance as any other magazine would have been glad to elicit by ingenious devices as "good advertising." The publishers immediately issued a note, showing that they had never promised to deny themselves the privilege of calling upon foreign talent, but they have used it seldom. Mrs. Oliphant, Miss O'Meara, Cavaliere Lanciani, Mr. Kipling, and Mr. Hardy, whose work was edited without any unnecessary advertisement, are almost the only foreigners whose names have appeared in the table of contents, and the unity of the original design has never been broken.

Part of the table of contents of the anniversary number was given in the September Atlantic, but to this must now be added "Penelope's Progress in Scotland," by Mrs. Wiggin; "Martha's Lady," by Miss Sarah Orne Jewett; "Forever and a Day," by Mr. T. B. Aldrich; "Sargasso Weed," by Mr. Stedman, and a poem by Stuart Sterne.

The retrospective review refers with gentle humor to the very early days when the magazine was carefully scanned for heterodoxy, one religious paper finding in Emerson's "Books," published in the third number, "his customary disregard of the religious opinions of others and of the fundamental laws of social morality." The next number contained but one piece of wickedness offensive to this Zoilus, a sentence in which Dr. Holmes, reviewing Mrs. Eliza Buckminster Lee's "Parthenia," betrayed a deplorable lack of faith in the Scottish lady's "blessed doctrine of eternal damnation." The Independent thought that "The 'Professor at the Breakfast Table' repelled many from the magazine who had formerly read it with pleasure."

The death of Mr. Edward Lillie Pierce has recalled the memory that his paper in The Atlantic of November, 1861, "The Contrabands at Fortress Monroe," first suggested the possibility that the negroes might be armed to fight for the Union. "The Man Without a Country," the second series of "The Biglow Papers," nearly all the war poems written by Holmes, Longfellow, and Lowell, and Whittier, "The Commemoration Ode," "The Blue and the Gray," and "Spring in New England," are but a few of the things for which the student of American literature during the period of imperfect union must go to The Atlantic, but there also he will find "Kate Beaumont," that most sympathetic story of Southern character, the first work of Miss Murfree; countless stories by Southern women, and serious papers by grave Southern professors. Of its earliest contributors, Col. Higginson and Mrs. Spofford, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, and Dr. Edward Everett Hale

survive, and also Mrs. Davis, who, as Miss Rebecca Harding, startled her readers with "Life in the Iron Mills," and was most flatteringly imitated by scores of her young readers. The magazine was not local, even in the days of the monthly Atlantic dinners, now forever passed away, and it refuses to regard itself now as anything less than American.

Some surprise has been created by Mr. James Jeffrey Roche's repeated attacks upon Mr. Kipling's "Recessional," but common fairness requires his critics to put themselves in his place. To those whose taste has been formed by the King James Bible and the English Prayer Book, the use of the compound subject and the singular verb seems perfectly natural. Mr. Grant White defended it more than once, and spoke with some severity of its assailants. Mr. Adams Hill, in his "Foundations of Rhetoric," permits it when two subjects are merely different words for the same thing, and ordinary grammarians allow such a sentence as "The tumult and the shouting dies," calling it a compound sentence, with the first predicate, "dies," understood. To Mr. Roche, an Irish Catholic, the King James Bible would be "of nothing worth," and, again, he could hardly be expected to know that English hymn writers use "sacrifice" as a rhyme for "prize," following old usage and defying the dictionary, and his frank disapproval of Scott's monarchical leanings may account for his forgetfulness of Rebecca's hymn in "Ivanhoe," the memory of which possibly echoed in Mr. Kipling's mind as he wrote:

"Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and contrite heart."

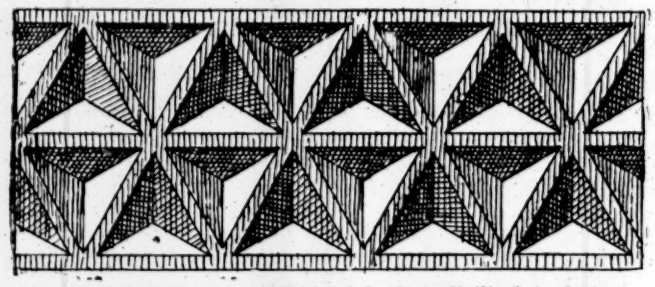
The Jewish maiden sang:

"For thou hast said, 'The blood of goat,
The flesh of rams, I will not prize;
A contrite heart, an humble mind,
Are mine accepted sacrifice.'"

As for Mr. Roche's complaint of the addition of "Amen" to the "Recessional," quite independent of the meter, a glance at "Hymns Ancient and Modern" would have shown him that English usage prescribes the "Amen," and in the Catholic vesper service "Amen" is thus added to the hymns, "O Salutaris" and "Lucis Creator Optime." He cannot imagine Tennyson committing such a sin, perhaps, but Cardinal Newman committed it again and again.

Savage Art Work.

The beautiful examples of savage art shown below form only a detail of an elaborate plastic composition carved out



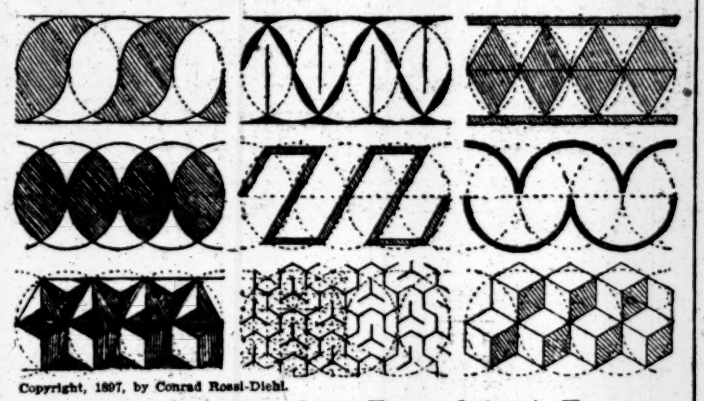
A Savage Ornament Which Asks for a Civilized Analysis.

of wood. When constructing this harmonious ornament the savage artist-artisan first defined the line for circle-centre-progression. This regular spacing by revolution results in overlapping circles, whose boundaries intersect. The measures included between resultant intersecting points exhibit perpendicular, parallel, hexagonal radiation and a variety of other measure-relations, notably those of alternate circle-centres that are interrupted in the hexagonal star.

On examining this figure it will be found to exemplify the plans and elevations of the several crystal systems: tesseral, quadratic, rhombic, hexagonal, regular, right, oblique and double oblique prismatic, metric, and clinic. Thus also all the structural elements which operate the transformation of substances into living being are here visible. Upon further inquiry each particular constructive principle that enters into the useful arts of man may also be recognized, together with every absolute law that governs structural beauty—wherever such may manifest itself. This is not all, for not only are the remaining laws that are comprised in the lower order of form-beauty apparent, but this remarkable ornament exhibits in a regular form all laws of the beautiful which are comprehended by the higher order.

By partial tangency and the interruption of intersecting lines, simple, alternate repetition, repetition by reflection on an axis and the lines of ray-systems will result; then, according to choice, either rhythmic progression, balanced alternation; simple, reflected, radiate, or alternate distribution of lines, figures or body forms may be obtained.

To render his art work more complete, the savage artist-artisan had recourse to proportional spacing by which a harmonious distribution of lines, surfaces, and masses results. This manifold distribution renders the design so complete that seen under whatever conditions of light its plastic treatment brings one or the other provision into such relief as to attract and agreeably entertain the eye. In the setting of this detail—suspended as it is in the midst of other ornamental forms—the savage artist-



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Form Analysis of a Savage Hexagon Ornament. II.

artisan was actuated by the sense of gravity; and here such good judgment is exercised that the eye takes no note of any conflict with the physical law of gravity.

All in all, this savage art product is an admirable example of good taste in action, summarizing as it does all that is comprehended by the all-embracing law of harmonious together-measurement or symmetry.

CONRAD ROSSI-DIEHL.

Art and Artists.

On the summit of Mont St. Michel on the French coast, there will be placed a gigantic statue in bronze of an archangel. It may be remembered how impressive was the model of this, executed by M. Frémiet, exhibited in the Salon of 1896. There always has been a statue on this Mont St. Michel, and it is supposed that Milton's line, "That great vision of the guarded Mont," was derived from this.

The new Opéra Comique of Paris is to be embellished with the work of Benjamin Constant, who is now painting the ceiling.

The painting and composition, the classes conducted by Mr. Henry Mosler, will be reopened at his studios, in Carnegie Hall, on Oct. 4. Owing to the large attendance last year, Mr. Mosler had decided to place a more spacious and better ventilated studio at the disposal of his students. There will be three weekly criticisms, and classes of twenty will be entitled to compete for monthly prizes.

Mr. C. H. Shannon has been awarded a gold medal of the first class at Munich International Exhibition for his picture "The Wounded Amazon."

Mr. Hamo Thornycraft's statue of Oliver Cromwell, which is of heroic size, is near its completion. It is to be set up at Westminster. One hand the Protector has on his sword, which is at his side; in the other is a Bible. If Oliver had held sword and Bible aloft then that would have savored of pure Orientalism and the fanaticism of the followers of the Prophet. The expression of the face is rather moody, for Noll was by no means a jocular person. The likeness of the head is derived from the death mask of one of the greatest of men.

Books and Authors.

Among the many important books announced for publication this Fall by the Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons are Moses Coit Tyler's "Literary History of the American Revolution," Washington Irving's "Astoria; or, Anecdotes of an Enterprise Beyond the Rocky Mountains," illustrated by F. S. Church, Zogbaum, C. H. Eaton, T. C. Baird, and others, and Irving's Complete Works. A work of great ethnological value issued by the Messrs. Putnams is Bertram C. A. Windle's "Life in Early Britain." In general literature they have "The Ayrshire Home and Haunts of Burns," by H. C. Shelley, "The Cruikshank Fairy Book," with reproductions of the famous drawings of George Cruikshank, and Frank Preston Stearns's "Modern English Prose Writers."

M. Taine left a volume in manuscript which has just been published in Paris, and Mr. Fisher Unwin will issue an English translation. Some favored few in New York had the opportunity of reading this book of M. Taine's before its publication, and were loud in their praise of it. The title of the volume is "Journeys Through France," and is the work of an art critic. Taine appears in a new light. His descriptions of French scenery are charmingly written.

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce in the line of fiction for the coming Fall R. D. Blackmore's "Dariel," Henry Seton Merriman's "In Kedar's Tents," W. Clark Russell's "The Two Captains," Amelia E. Barr's "The King's Highway," Max Pemberton's "The Queen of the Jesters," and Joseph Hocking's "The Birthright." In theological literature, the same house will publish "The Potter's Wheel," by Ian Maclaren, Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll's "Expositor's Greek Testament" and the "Polychrome Bible," edited by Prof. Paul Haupt of the Johns Hopkins University.

Could that man with the stupendous memory, Lord Macaulay, really give the number, the street, the exact and precise locality of all the people he knew in London? Just try, reader, and recall the numbers of the houses you may have lived in during the last twenty-five years. As to London streets, the London Street Directory says there are so far 7,000 streets in London, with additions made every day. How many streets are there to be in Greater New York?

Messrs. Herbert S. Stone & Co., publishers of the Chap-Book, announce that for the future they have undertaken the publication of "The House Beautiful," formerly issued by the Messrs. Klapp & Co. The excellence of "The House Beautiful" we have more than once commented on.

Thomas Whittaker will undertake the publication of a new edition de luxe of the classic poets. These volumes are to be printed with new type, and elegantly bound in two styles, one for the library, the other for presentation. The works of Burns, Byron, Milton, Scott, and Wordsworth are now ready, to be followed later by Moore and Shelley.

The Murray edition of "Lord Byron" will be ready this Fall, or at least an important part of it will be published. Lord Lovelace, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Prothero have been hard at work at it. A novel portrait in the edition will be that of Mary Chatworth, Byron's first sweetheart.

Messrs. C. L. Page & Co. announce a new and handsome edition of Mr. William Kirby's "Golden Dog," ("Le Chien d'Or.") It was Mr. Kirby's misfortune to have had an edition of his book printed in the United States, without his authority, so that no author's rights came to him. The edition to come will have original drawings and photographs of Quebec.

The Messrs. Sampson Low are making a neat edition of Blackmore's "Lorna Doone," and the price is sixpence. For that precise amount, you may buy, too, "Henry Esmond," "Oliver Twist," "Mr. Midshipman Easy," "The O'Donoghue," "Basil," and "Frankenstein," of Downey & Co.

Those who remember Seth Green, who, practically, at least, was the father of fish culture in the United States, will be pleased to recognize a capital picture of him in the September Outdoors. Once Seth Green was describing some particularly cold weather in the mountains, away below zero, when he was engaged in collecting trout eggs. "How did you manage things, Mr. Green, to keep the eggs from freezing?" "Easy enough," he replied. "I carried them warm under my armpits." There was a fish foster mother or father for you.

In the September The New Time the "Postal Savings Bank" is described by Senator Mason, the "Annexation of Hawaii" is commented on by Senator Morgan, and an important article treats of "Municipal Railroads," written by Prof. Frank Parsons.

"Le Voyage Artistique à Bayreuth," by A. Lavignac, has been translated from the French, and is announced by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. The volume contains a biography of Wagner and an account of his operas. The principal leit-motifs are given in musical notation, and there are short accounts of the initial representations at Baireuth and descriptions of the leading Wagnerian conductors.

Some one trying to find Macaulay's grave at Westminster Abbey found the task impossible. At last it was discovered in the centre of a pile of wooden desks. The "Poets' Corner" was a dumping ground.

Oh! oh! oh! We are to have, in a separate and distinct book, "Gems From the Writings of Marie Corelli." Let us make a display of Cape May diamonds, and Strass mounted in pinchbeck.

Features of Rare Interest will abound in

The New York Times Illustrated Weekly Magazine

—OF—

Sunday, Sept. 12

J. Edward Simmons.
Likeness and review of the life of the President of the New York Clearing House Association.

New York Athletic Club.
The country home of this prominent organization illustrated. Pictures of the clubhouse and piazza, championship team, office and staircase, the billiard room, &c. Portraits of Lyons, Burke, Wefers, and Long, the fastest mile relay team in the world.

Indians of New York City.
A curious story of the Indian colony in New York City, with a unique collection of portraits taken exclusively for THE NEW YORK TIMES. Well-known redskins. Picture of Mrs. Harriet Maxwell Converse, the well-known friend of the Indians, and of Kasper Mayer at work in his studio in the Museum of Natural History, where the Indian models pose.

The Drama.
The usual review of the week's theatrical doings will be embellished with a half-page scene from "The Wrong Mr. Wright." Portraits of Cyril Scott as the Cannon Ball King of "The Circus Girl," of Clara Hunter and M. A. Kennedy in "A Bachelor's Honeymoon," of Isadore Rush, Lottie Williams, Marie Studholme, and Mary Young will be given.

The United States Army.
Double-page collection of illustrations of the Fifth Artillery at Fort Slocum and Davids Island.

The Wild West
Interpreted by liberal excerpts from Alfred Henry Lewis's new book entitled "Wolfville"; six half-tone pictures reproduced from the pen of Frederic Remington.

Well-known Society Women.
Pictures of Miss Alice Castleman of Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Louis Gerard of New York, and Mrs. William Usher Parsons, formerly Miss Corbin, whose marriage took place this week.

American Musical Directors.
An attractive article by Thomas M. Prentice, organist and choirmaster of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, with twenty illustrations.

Charles Fleischmann's New Yacht.
Pictures and brief description of this handsome vessel.

Senorita Cisneros.
An authentic and hitherto unpublished portrait of the young Cuban lady now confined in the Casa de Ricohidas, Havana.

The news pages will present "All the News That's Fit to Print," Harold Frederic's cable letter from London, and bright news letters from Paris, Berlin, and other European centres.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."